

APRIL







Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.  
FOR GOVERNOR, A. L. LEWIS.  
FOR COMMISSIONER, JOHN A. WINSTON.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, DANIEL COLEMAN.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, J. J. SEIBELS.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, C. W. LEE.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, LEWIS M. STONE.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT, JAS. ARMSTRONG.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE PROBATE COURT, JOSEPH P. BRAZIER.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE CHANCERY COURT, JAS. F. DOWDELL.

**Old Parties.**  
During the last summer's campaign old parties and old issues were, in a measure, lost sight of, and the compromises of the last Congress became the all absorbing topic of the day. The mass of the Democratic party in the South, adhering to the State Right doctrines of Jefferson, were in favor of resisting the encroachments of the North, while almost the entire whig party became the apologists of Northern aggression; thus began a political war among brothers which threatened the destruction of the old whig and democratic parties. In fact, some of the prominent members of the whig party pronounced it "dead as a mackerel," and a "Constitutional Union party" was called into being. The democracy, however, satisfied with their long cherished principles and unwilling to destroy a party that have saved the country in so many perils, refused to disband preferring to stand by the teachings of such men as Jefferson, Jackson, Madison and Polk, that they might contest every foot of ground with their old enemy, under a new name. The wisdom of this course has already become apparent. The Constitutional Union men desiring of success have commenced a regular stampede, and are now shouting vociferously for their brethren to fall back into the old whig file. There is no longer doubt but that the whig party South, the men, who have tanned the democracy with assembling with Rantoul, King and others, are now preparing with all their might to offer the right hand of fellowship to Seward, Garrison, Giddings, and all their delectable confederates.

The next contest then is to be between the whig and democratic parties. It is gratifying to see themony that is existing in the democratic ranks. There may be a little contention now as to who will be the standard bearer, but the Baltimore Convention will soon determine that; and then the party rank and file will enter the contest with their good old "strict construction," "anti-tariff," anti-consolidation doctrine and bring order once more out of confusion.

We invite the attention of our readers to new advertisements in to-days paper. It will be seen that the merchants of Augusta are soliciting trade from this section. The trade from this part of the State is fast concentrating upon the cities of Augusta and Charleston. Our friends in both places make good promises, and offer fair inducements. They have told you where they are; and by advertising have given you good evidence of their worthiness. Be sure to give them a call.

From an advertisement in the Selma Reporter, we learn that the cars on the Selma Road are now making regular trips from Selma to Dunklin's Bridge, a distance of about fourteen miles.

The Montgomery papers seem to think now that the road will be built.

McGibbony the marshal of Montgomery has returned and delivered Crist, the supposed murderer of Nye, to the city authorities of Mobile. The Montgomery Advertiser says that McGibbony was justifiable in shooting the man in cleaveland, but deficiency forbids giving it publicity.

We omitted to call attention to the advertisement of Henry W. Wienges, when first inserted, a week or two since; but those who have examined his stock and tested his prices, have doubtless realized all that we would have said. Call and see him. He will give you bargains.

S. P. Hudson is just receiving his spring stock. If you want anything in the way of dry goods, hardware, &c. call and see him. We think he'll please you.

A meeting of the Directors of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad, will be held in the city of Selma on Monday the 20th inst.

We give below the resolution of Mr. Jackson and the amendment of Mr. Hillyer, in favor of the equality of the Compromise. To these we add the subjoined recapitulation from the Southern Press:

**Resolved,** That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromise of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromise, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of the questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

**Resolved,** That the series of acts passed during the first session of the Thirty-First Congress, known as the compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

**Recapitulation of the vote on Jackson's Resolution.**

AYE.	NAY.
Northern Dem's 35	Northern Dem's 22
Southern " 40	Southern " 11
Northern Whigs 7	Northern Whigs 30
Southern " 19	Southern " 1
Total 101	Total 64

**Recapitulation of the vote on Hillyer's Amendment.**

AYE.	NAY.
Northern Dem's 36	Northern Dem's 20
Southern " 32	Southern " 17
Northern Whigs 11	Northern Whigs 27
Southern " 21	Southern " 1
Total 100	Total 65

**Absent or not voting on Jackson's Resolution.**

Northern Dem's 21	Northern Whigs 23
Southern " 8	Southern " 13
Total 29	Total 36

**Telegraphic Intelligence.**  
New York, April 9.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 609 bales. The Whigs have a large majority of both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature.

In Missouri the Democratic Convention has adopted a resolution in favor of the Compromise, and re-affirming the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1844 and 1848.

New York, April 11.—Sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2500 bales—prices unchanged. Sales of the week 17,000 bales. Sales of Rice amounted to 300 casks at \$3.25 a \$3.50.

The Assembly of the New York Legislature have rejected the Maine Liquor Bill.

Baltimore, April 11.—The Whig Congressional Caucus adjourned to Tuesday week, without fixing the time and place for the Whig National Convention. The impression is that Baltimore or Cincinnati will be fixed upon.

We have news from Buenos Ayres to the 2d of March, when the city surrendered to the allied forces, and Uruguay was appointed Governor. The troops sacked and burned many houses.

The Ohio Assembly has passed a resolution to loan the arms of the State to Kossuth.

Washington, April 10.—There was a good deal of talking last night at the Caucus of Whig members of Congress, but nothing was done as to the time and place of holding the National Convention. The Caucus adjourned until Tuesday evening, when the Southern members will bring up the subject of the compromise.

New Orleans, April 9.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 7000 bales, at 1-8 decline on Middling and Ordinary quantities. The sales of the week are 46,000 bales. The increase of the receipts at this port over last year is 329,000 bales.—The increase of the receipts at all the Southern ports is 509,000 bales. The exports to-day are heavy, amounting to 25,600 bales, mostly Liverpool.

The bark Mary Parker has cleared for Charleston, and the brig Telegraph has arrived.

San Francisco, to the 15th of March and nearly a million in gold. Disastrous floods had occurred in the Sacramento and Nevada rivers. Marysville was completely overflowed and the damage was very great. A large number of houses were carried off and undermined. The loss was estimated at a million of dollars. Business at San Francisco was improving.

**Dreadful Calamity.**  
**Steamboat Explosion—The "Redstone" Burned—A Large Number of Lives Lost.**

The last Advertiser and Gazette contains the following, taken from the Carrollton (Ky.) Mirror of the 5th inst.:  
"About half past two o'clock, the Madison and Cincinnati packet 'Redstone' passed this place. When about three miles above it, seeing that she landed on the Kentucky side, and as she was backing out, her boilers exploded, with a tremendous noise, tearing the boat to atoms, and causing her to sink in less than three minutes, in 30 feet water. Several gentlemen here, whose attention had been attracted to the boat's racing, and the great quantity of steam she was working, saw the explosion. Her chimneys were blown off half way across the river. It is said that all on board have perished. The flames are still visible from our office.

LATER.—We have just returned from the scene, which is entirely indescribable. Comparatively but few if any of her passengers were saved. The only officers saved are the captain and first clerk. The former will in all probability die. There were from 60 to 100 passengers, 60 to 75 of whom must be lost. The force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that two bodies and a part of the boiler was blown more than 1,000 yards from the wreck.

The boat was just backing out from Scott's landing.

Mr. R. C. Scanland, who got on at this place was on the forecastle and seeing the danger, went to the stern of the hurricane deck, and was, by this timely forecast, saved.

Rev. Perry A. Scott, who was on a visit to his parents, had just gone on board and his parents and sisters were standing on shore—only to see him blown into eternity.

All the ladies on board thought to be saved. None of the eight persons who got on at this place were lost although several of them are badly hurt.

**Tribune Extra.**  
**SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE!**  
MATAGON, Mo., March 29.  
We hasten to lay the following brief details of a disastrous wreck and loss of life which occurred at Pass Cavallo on Friday last. The particulars we gather from Mr. W. Austin, who arrived here from below last evening. The steamship Independence, (one of a new line of steamers recently established on the route,) arrived on the Pass early on Friday morning, with a large and valuable cargo, and about one hundred passengers, and after waiting several hours in vain, for a pilot, attempted to cross the bar without one, when she struck on the North-east point of a reef extending out from Decrow's point, known as the 'North Breaker,' a continuation of Pelican Island, and about one mile from St. Joseph's Island. The wind was blowing a stiff gale at the time from the S. E., and the great freshet in the tributaries of the bay had produced a strong outward current, which produced a stupendous breach on the bar, and rendered the situation of the straggled vessel a perilous one. Every effort was made by the inhabitants on shore to render assistance. Some time during the day an attempt was made by the mate of the steamer to land, in one of the yawl boats, with some of the crew and several passengers, when the boat swamped and six of those on board of her were drowned: Mrs. Minor, and three children; Mrs. Jones; and the mate of the steamer. The name of the latter we have not been able to ascertain. We understand that there was only one passenger in the yawl boat saved, beside the crew. (Mr. Harrol, a nephew of Gen. Sumnerville,) and he narrowly escaped with his life, having been taken on shore nearly lifeless. On the following day the steamer Louisiana, lying inside, run down and made an effort to board the Independence, with the view of getting off the passenger, but the breakers were running so high that one of her life boats capsized in the attempt, and none of her crew could be induced to make another trial. There have doubtless been more lives lost than those alluded to above, as the passengers are represented to have been much alarmed, and probably had attempted to reach the shore on pieces of the wreck. Mr. Austin informs us that while lying in Salina bay, on the evening previous to his departure, the cry for help was heard at that place, from persons apparently on pieces of the wreck in the offing, but his researches could lead to no discovery of their fate.

Before he left some few of the steamer's passengers had succeeded in reaching the shore safely, although there appeared to have been

no abatement in the heavy sea, among them Judge Webb and Dr. Cochran, well known in this city. A pilot had succeeded in getting on board on Saturday, and at last accounts the steamer had not yet would seem, received any great damage in the hull, although heavy breakers dashed about her in every direction. She lay in about six feet water, and those on board were engaged in throwing over her cargo in order to gain a more convenient landing position. This morning the wind is still blowing freshly from the S. E. and fears may well be entertained for the safety of those on board. The mail from below has not yet arrived.

**DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT SAVANNAH.**—The steamer Jasper, arrived here yesterday from Savannah, reported that an extensive fire was raging there at her departure. We understand from a private dispatch, that at about two o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the shed adjoining Mr. C. A. Lamar's Cotton Press in that city, which, the wind being high, spread rapidly, and entirely destroyed Mr. Lamar's ware-house, containing Cotton presses and between four and five thousand bales of Cotton. The ships James Hammond and Isabella which were "ground" at the wharf could not be removed, and we regret to learn that the former was nearly consumed together with the Cotton on board. The Isabella was also injured. Mr. Lamar's sheds and press, which cost \$50,000, were only insured for \$20,000. His books and papers, which were in an iron safe, were also entirely consumed. He also lost a horse valued at \$1500. Messrs. Allen & Ball lost 100 bales Cotton, which, however, were insured. Messrs. G. W. Garmany & Co. lost 800 bales, and Messrs. E. Molyneux, A. Low & Co., Wm. Battersby, and several other firms had different amounts of Cotton destroyed, but we are gratified to learn that there were insured. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000. How the fire originated, or what insurance offices are affected we have not learned.

**Letter from Washington.**  
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1852.

It is the impression here that Virginia is favorable to Buchanan. A rumor has been industriously circulated to the effect that the members of the Democratic Convention lately held at Richmond, were in favor of Cass or Douglas, and adverse to Buchanan, which is not so. The President of the Convention was one of Buchanan's best friends; so was Mr. Wise, and many of its most influential members. A motion in regard to the organization of the body was made by Mr. Wise, not with any purpose of making a test of preference, which he disclaimed, but it might have been so understood, and, if so, the vote upon it showed Buchanan's strength. It obtained the vote of nearly half the members of the body. The Virginia delegation in the Baltimore Convention in 1848, expressed their preference for Buchanan, and offered to throw their vote in favor of him, in preference to Cass. In the eastern part of Virginia, all the delegates to the next Convention will be Buchanan men. The majority of the district delegates are, by the established rule, to govern the vote of the whole. One of the seventeen districts, there will be at least nine for Buchanan. The question is, what influence will this expression of the preference of Virginia have on the Baltimore Convention? It must be considerable, but not decisive. It may be urged that if Buchanan had been tried in 1848, he might have carried Pennsylvania, and thus the Democrats would have carried the election. It will be contended that Cass cannot carry Pennsylvania, if he be nominated, and that Buchanan can. It will be insisted upon that Gen. Scott will beat any democratic candidate in Pennsylvania except Buchanan, who will be saved by State pride. New York is a hopeless case for the democracy, any how, and will the Democratic Convention go into the contest without a fair prospect of carrying Pennsylvania? Many persons have come to the conclusion, from these and other considerations, that Mr. Buchanan will be the nominee of the Democratic Convention.

The members, elect of the Convention, who have strongly expressed themselves in opposition to any new conditions that may force them to take up an outsider, dropping all the old chiefs of the party. In other words, they are determined to adhere to those whom the party have already named as their choice, fogies though they be. Young America must wait awhile, but, in the meantime, it will receive much consideration to the distribution of the spoils.

A clergyman at Portland while writing a sermon the other day, occasionally erasing a sentence which he desired to improve was interrupted by his little son of three years.—Father, does God tell you what to preach?

—Certainly my child.

—Then what makes you scratch it out?

**Deficiency Bill—Pathetic Execution of the Law.**

The House of Representatives has been engaged the last three days in debate on the Deficiency Bill. The appropriations made at the last session of Congress for the year ending thirtieth June next, amounted to about fifty millions of dollars. As this has been a year of peace, and last Congress was one of the most patriotic that ever met, and the Union was saved by a union of the patriots of both parties, after the most copious professions of principles that ever occurred, it was not clearly understood how it happened that so much money was required. But, perhaps, a matter of ten or twenty millions more or less, was too trifling to engage the attention of the great statesmen that were saving the Union. But now, when re-union of parties is the order of the day, and President-making engrosses the thoughts of anxious patriots, Mr. President Fillmore comes, and like Oliver Twist, holds out his empty soup-bowl and demands of the "horror-struck treasury-guardians, nearly three millions more for the current year. Just as we were discussing the policy of intervening in the affairs of Europe, of defending the frontiers of Hungary against the Russians, and of Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and, perhaps, England, against Louis Napoleon, we are told that about three millions more must be voted, or we cannot defend our own frontiers from the Cananches, Apaches and Navajoes.

This is a great and growing country. It is growing in territory, and in population, in philanthropy, in politics, in President candidates, and platforms. But it is growing more rapidly in deficiency bills.

There has been no deficiency of professions, however, by this administration of its devotion to the faithful execution of the law—but alas, it turns out that there has been a great deficiency in its practice. The appropriations of public money have been made by Congress. And it has been thought essential that the control of the public purse should belong to the representatives of the States and people. Acting under this notion the last Congress appropriated some fifty odd millions of dollars, for one year, and specified the purposes to which it was to be applied. But now comes the President, and says, that in the exercise of his high discretion or prerogative, he concluded to spend it all in nine months, and now demands immediately some three millions more, or he will abandon the defence of the country. Now, if such a thing as this can be done, what is the use of laws? What is the use of Congress, except for a debating club, to discuss the emancipation of Africans in this country at one session, and the emancipation of the downtrodden masses of Europe at the next? We are beginning to take the affairs of Japan into consideration—with a view of giving her freedom of trade, at least with ourselves, and by next year we shall take up the cause of human liberty in Hindoostan, and the rights of man in China, for which we have a growing sympathy, arising from the tide of emigration, which has briskly begun from that country to California. And it has come to this, that whilst Congress is making a tour of philanthropy all over the world, and attending to the business of the rest of mankind, the President is making free with some three millions of the public money in contempt of law.

Is not Congress competent to determine how much the people shall be taxed for the defence of our frontier and of the Mexicans? And when seven or eight millions are voted for the army, can the President vote three or four millions more? If Congress refuses to ratify it, and proceed to impeach the President, what so natural as for him to appeal to the army against the factious majority in Congress, and with the army and the treasury on his side and his own political party, what is the result?

And now what is the cause of this enormous expenditure? Why, it appears from Mr. Gorman's speech, that the army is so stationed as to require, in one case, more than a thousand men to accomplish the transportation of provisions for about three thousand! In the vast wilds and deserts of the new territory, a corrupt Executive can squander countless millions on partisan contractors, and employees. The army has played altogether too conspicuous a part in these territories since the war. We have seen a successful attempt made by an officer of the army to precipitate a State into the Union at the hazard of disruption. We have seen a similar attempt to make a State of New Mexico by army intervention.

As for this whole system of Indian and army policy, it calls loudly for intervention of Congress. Our army is the most expensive of any army of the same size that exists, or that ever did exist. It numbers on ten thousand men. Its expenses are ten millions annually—a thousand dollars per man! Great Britain, the most expensive empire of Europe, has an army whose expense per man is not more than one-third

of our army is stationed over the world, and protects a much greater extent of territory and population.

**Alabama Interests in Congress.**

In the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on the 31st ult., we observe that Mr. Cobb, of this State, who is chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, made a number of reports upon measures and propositions which are of much interest to our people. We quote the following from the journal of the proceedings:—**Mr. Reg.**

Mr. Cobb reported back from the Committee on Public Lands the memorial of the legislature of Alabama, asking grants of lands for the benefit of the insane of that State; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. also made adverse reports from the same committee on various cases, as follows, viz:

The petition of citizens of Georgia for a grant of land to the Alabama and Georgia railroad.

The joint memorial of the legislature of Alabama for a graduation of the price of the public lands in said State.

The petition of Wm. S. Ross, Wm. Gantling, of the trustee of the East Alabama Female College, of John Ashburn Ragan, of citizens of Illinois, asking for an extension of the time for which pre-emptions are granted; and also the petition of Wm. Nelson, of Morgan county, Alabama.

All of which were severally laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. C. the Committee on Public Lands were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Frederick Dent; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. C. also reported from the same committee a bill to amend the law providing for the sale of lands ceded in 1842 to the United States by the Wyandot tribe of Indians: read twice.

Mr. C. moved that this bill be then ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time.

Mr. Cobb also reported from the same committee the bill to authorize the school commissioner of fractions of township No. 1, range No. 10, of Alabama, to locate certain lands for school purposes; read twice, referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered.

Mr. C. also reported a bill to authorize the relinquishment of valueless lands granted to States for school purposes, and the selections of others in lieu thereof; read twice, referred to the com. on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. also reported a bill granting to the State of Alabama the right of the way and a portion of the public domain to aid the construction of the Memphis and Charleston railroad; read twice.

Mr. C. addressed the House in favor of the enactment of this bill.

**Gov. Cobb or Secession.**  
One would suppose, drawing his conclusion from Gov. Cobb's late Tammany Hall speech, that he never spoke a good word for secession in all his life, yet in his letter to the Macon meeting he says:—I admit the right of a State to secede for just cause, to be determined by herself. What is this but admitting the right of a State to secede unqualified? For of course any State taking such an important step would say she had just cause, and Mr. Cobb allows her to be the sole judge. If she says she has cause no one has any right to dispute; according to Mr. Cobb's own word.

Now what does Gov. McDonald say in his Charleston letter, in which Mr. Hillyer has lately harping in Congress? He says:—The right of a State to secede is unquestionable. We confess we can see none. If the above sentiment makes Gov. McDonald a disunionist, as some contend, Gov. Cobb is side by side with him, and it is hard to tell who is ahead.

**Georgia Jeffersonian.**  
**SCIENCE.**—Dr. John W. Field, a well-known citizen of Cooper county, Mo., committed suicide on the 12th ult., by placing the muzzle of a rifle at his temple and touching the trigger with the ramrod. In the morning he took his rifle and went out on his farm with a negro. Then giving the negro the following note, and telling him to take it to Richard Elli, he immediately committed the fatal act:—  
"DEAR RICHARD: This note will be handed you by Calvin, who will tell you my sad end. Please communicate it to my wife as carefully as possible, and take care of her and my children. I blame no one my mind is gone and I am in despair—my Lord and Master will forgive me. My troubles in the world have been great. I have lived honestly, though unhappily contented. I leave my affairs to be arranged as circumstances may indicate. I have married four good wives and find no difference in any of them—all good."  
"Farewell, may God bless you and all mankind."  
**JOHN W. FIELD.**

**Ten. Organs.**  
**ANOTE OF SULTAN.**—Late letters from Constantinople relate an anecdote of the Sultan which is quite worthy of the Arabian Nights. A rich Armenian had lost a portfolio containing 400,000 piasters, and for which he had offered a reward of 30,000. The portfolio was found, and the reward claimed by a very honest and poor old man; upon the Armenian, in order to escape payment, then declared that the portfolio also contained a very valuable ring which the old man must have stolen. The affair was brought before the Sultan, who having ascertained the honesty of the old man and the well-known price of his adversary, decided that, as the Armenian declared that his portfolio contained a ring, this could not be the one he had lost, and that he had better return it to the old man and continue to advertise for his own.

Unjust riches curse the owner in getting in keeping, and in transmitting. They curse his children in their father's memory.

men is being direct destruction of such public monuments, as at once give to industry and must prove fortunate investment.

the construction of railroads will eventually make us a large city. These are now receiving a large portion of the public and individual attention. Distinguished as we are, we are for apathy—these subjects, the interest in them, at present amounts almost to nothing. Almost every scrip of manufactures is contemplated as being established in our midst.

The wealth, that once sought its channels elsewhere, is now finding its proper employment here. It is easy to calculate how such establishments will add to the population and prosperity of the city. They will attract here an immense number of laborers and not a few capitalists, for these cannot be sufficiently found in our midst. They will also render tributary to us a large scope of country, that now seeks an outlet and a market elsewhere. This will wealth flow upon us from a thousand quarters, that now lend us but little aid. This is not a vain speculation. It is becoming a reality. We have already a number of establishments whose extent and promise of success would astonish the most incredulous. These are but "the beginning of the end."

But Nashville is about to become the centre of trade and of travel. The great system of railroads, to template for the development of the whole country converge to this point. This fact alone gives importance in the eyes of the world. No place can long remain inconsiderable, that is the centre of the enterprise. If we will not make ourselves great, the interests, strangers will force greatness upon us. But we should not be behind this destiny. By longer inaction let us not retard the progress of events.

In view of the fact, we can safely say:—

for be built cannot stop the pleasure; and we extend to all.

ten. Organs.

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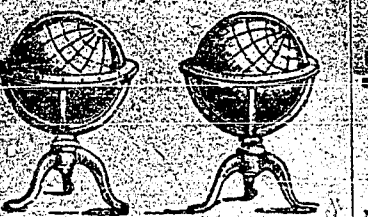






**POETRY**  
BY JOHN MORRIS.  
Christ in the Temple daily viant,  
Pharisee might daily truth reveal;  
Our day with each day is brought  
Its nature we through Christ perceive.  
If daily sinning, daily grace,  
Must follow us our journey through;  
He who forswore a live-long prayer,  
Enjoys the promised pardon too.  
The heart must tranquillize its rage,  
Rash and impetuous—gently sink;  
Its thirst with cooling streams assuage,  
That daily rise from mercy's brink.  
Knowledge, the food of holy minds,  
Has daily presents to bestow;  
Jesus the wishful eve unbinds,  
Kindles intelligent in glow.  
Man needs some daily promise here,  
To prove a comfort in his decline;  
Jesus his daily bread will bear,  
When he is appealed to—how benign!  
One day of darkness to the gray,  
How it discolors and offends;  
Much more when not our blissful ray,  
Through days of endless darkness  
Savior and Comforter and King,  
Delight me daily with thy word;  
Then shall my soul thy mercy sing,  
And daily Thy sweet grace record.  
John Bull, in his apprehension  
of a war with the great powers  
of Europe, looks across the Atlantic  
for aid, and was never more  
complacent in his language towards  
Brother Jonathan. Witness the  
following from the London Examiner:  
Gigantic daughter of the West,  
We drink to thee across the flood;  
We know thee most, we love thee  
best—  
For art thou not of British blood?  
Shouldst war's mad blast again be  
blown,  
Permit not thou the tyrant powers  
To fight thy mother here alone,  
But let thy breastides roar with  
ons.  
Hands all round!  
God the tyrant's courage confound!  
To our great kinsman of the West,  
my friends,  
And the great name of England  
round and round.  
A great Atlantic song,  
When war against our freedom  
springs!  
O, speak to Europe through your  
guns—  
They can be understood by kings!  
You must not mix our queen with  
those.  
That wish to keep the people fools:  
Our freedom's foe is her foe's  
She comprehends the race she  
rules.  
Hands all round!  
God the tyrant's cause confound!  
To our dear kinsman of the West,  
my friends,  
And the great cause of Freedom  
round and round.  
**SONG—Aie! Quick Step.**  
I dig, I hoe,  
I plough, I mow,  
I get up wood for winter;  
I reap, I sow,  
I tatter grows,  
And for all I know,  
I'm indebted to the printer.  
I do suppose,  
All knowledge flows,  
Right from the printing press;  
So off I go,  
In these few clo's,  
And settle up—I guess.  
**RECIPE FOR NIGHT MARE.**—If  
you wish to see the "nocturnal  
horse of the feminine gender," all  
you have to do is, about fifteen min-  
utes before bed time, cut up one  
dozen of cold boiled potatoes, add  
a few slices of cold boiled cabbage,  
with five or six pickled cucumbers.  
Fest heartily, and wash down with  
a pint of brown stout. Undress and  
jump into bed. Lie flat on your  
back, and in about half an hour,  
or thereabouts, you will dream  
that the devil is sitting on your chest  
with the Bunker Hill Monument in  
his lap.  
**PROLIFIC PARENTAGE.**—A recent  
newspaper, published at large in  
France, says of a woman of most  
extraordinary fecundity, 33 years  
of age, has just given birth to her  
twenty-second, twenty-third and  
twenty-fourth children. She has  
produced the whole twenty-four in  
nine years. They come three at a  
time, are all doing remarkably well.  
What is singular, and at the same  
time provoking to the husband,  
who desires to transmit his name  
and title, they are every one of  
them girls.

**CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.**  
CHICAGO & ATLANTIC  
Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.  
BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND  
CHICAGO, S. O.  
**Steamships Osprey & Albatross.**  
THE above steam  
ships forming this line  
will sail from and after  
the first day of March 1852, run regularly  
between Philadelphia and Charleston, one  
of which will leave Charleston for Phila-  
delphia every Saturday Afternoon at 4  
o'clock, immediately after the arrival of  
the Southern and Western Arrives, and  
leaves Philadelphia for Charleston every  
Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.  
The accommodations on these steamers  
are very superior, and for comfort and con-  
venience are unsurpassed.  
Passengers arriving in Philadelphia by  
these vessels can take choice of five daily  
lines for New York. Fare, Three Dol-  
lars.  
**RATES OF FARE.**  
Ladies' Saloon, State-room Berth \$20.00  
Gentlemen's " " " 20.00  
Steerage Passage " " 10.00  
For further particulars, apply to J. S.  
BEACH, the Agent at Charleston, or to  
JOHN L. LINTON No. 97 S. Wharves,  
Phila. April 23, 1851. 1y  
**NEW WHOLESALE**  
**Dry Goods House,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
WE have just opened at 133 Meeting  
Street, a large and well stocked  
of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FAN-  
CY GOODS, which have been pur-  
chased with great care, and which we  
are offering to the trade for cash, or  
short credit, at and at a discount.  
As a compensation for strict trade, we  
are offering goods at prices unusually low.  
Buyers visiting this market are invited  
to examine our stock and prices.  
SHEPHERD, McCREERY & Co.  
March 16, 1852. 3m.  
**NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE**  
PRATT, RUFF & Co.,  
Wholesale Druggists,  
No. 111 Bayne St., Charleston, S. C.  
WOULD call the attention of Phy-  
sicians and Merchants to their  
extensive stock of Medicines and fancy  
Goods imported expressly for the south-  
ern trade. All articles sold in this es-  
tablishment warranted to be as rep-  
resented, or can be returned at our risk  
and expense.  
March 16, 1852. 3m.  
**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**  
**CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,**  
(LATE FREEMAN, HUGHES & Co.)  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,  
144 Broadway, 1 Door South of  
Liberty Street,  
**NEW YORK.**  
HAVE now on hand, and will be re-  
ceiving daily through the season,  
New Goods, direct from the European  
Manufacturers, and of the highest quality,  
fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods,  
as stock of Rich Ribbons, comprising  
every variety of the latest and most  
beautiful designs imported.  
Many of our goods are Manufactured  
and expressly in our order, from our own  
designs and patterns, and stand unvalued.  
We offer our goods for next cash,  
at low prices than any credit House in  
America can afford.  
All purchasers will find it greatly to  
their interest to reserve a portion of  
their money and make a better trade  
our great variety of rich cheap goods.  
Ribbons of all kinds, Caps, Sashes  
and Belts.  
Bonnet Sticks, Satins, Crepes, Laces  
and Trimmings.  
Embroidered Collars, Chemises, caps,  
Bodices, H-bags, Sieves, Cuffs, Edg-  
ings, and Insertings.  
Embroidered Reverses, Lace, and  
H-mitch Cambric Handkerchiefs,  
Blouses, Bonnets, and Embroidered  
Laces for Caps.  
Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Man-  
chies, and Vests.  
Hemstitch, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and  
Brussels Laces.  
English and Water Thread, Smyrna,  
Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.  
Kid Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing  
Silk, Gloves and Mitts.  
French and American Artificial  
Flowers.  
French Lace, English, American,  
and Italian.  
Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.  
March 9, 1852.  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
**WETUMPKA, ALABAMA.**  
THE undersigned begs leave to  
inform his friends and customers  
of Benton county, that he has  
removed to this place, and has taken  
the store formerly occupied by  
J. Adler & Brother, where he is  
now receiving a large and well se-  
lected stock of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
Comprising every article usually  
kept at this market, together with a  
large assortment of "GROCER-  
IES, HARDWARE, &c.  
Grateful for the liberal patronage  
that has heretofore been so gener-  
ally extended to him, would solicit a  
continuance. He asks it for  
those who visit this place to pur-  
chase Goods, to give him a call and  
judge for themselves.  
G. NEWBOUR.  
November 4, 1851.  
All orders will be promptly  
attended to.  
P. S. All those who wish to set-  
tle their Notes or Accounts due me,  
can find them at the office of G. C.  
Whitley, Esq., Jacksonville, Ala.  
G. N.  
**Brushes.**  
WHITE Wash, Macos Paint, Var-  
nishes, Toilets, Nail, Hair, Fish-  
bone and Camel hair brushes, Sash  
tools &c., for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.

**WHITE PLAINS**  
  
**Male and Female Schools.**  
WE have engaged Mr. Brown,  
the experienced and success-  
ful Principal of the Female School,  
to take charge of both these Institu-  
tions. The place is pleasant and  
healthy, our teachers are able and  
devoted. We wish our children to  
have the advantage of good society  
and good education. Board can be  
had in good families for \$6 per  
month. Our friends may rest as-  
sured of a parental and prudent  
care of their children.  
Tuition per Term: 1st Class \$6;  
2nd class, Reading and Writing \$3;  
3rd class, Grammar, Geography and  
Arithmetic \$10; 4th class, Philoso-  
phies, Mathematics and Languages  
\$16. No deductions except for  
protracted sickness or by written  
agreement.  
E. KERR.  
J. WORTHINGTON.  
E. TEAGUE, Trustees.  
January 13, '52. 2m  
**TAX COLLECTORS SALE.**  
ON Monday the third day of May  
next, I will offer for sale to the  
highest bidder for cash before the  
court house door, in the town of  
Wadswell, Randolph County, Ala-  
bama, in obedience to, and in the  
manner prescribed by the present  
revenue law of said State, the fol-  
lowing described tracts of Land,  
to-wit:  
The N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth  
Section 15, Township 19, Range  
10, given in by Leroy Breedwell for  
M. N. Houston Tax, 52 1/2 cts.  
The S. W. fourth of S. E. fourth,  
Section 20, Township 18, Range  
11, owner unknown. Tax 70 cts.  
—82.  
The E. half of S. W. fourth,  
Section 30, Township 17, Range  
11, owner unknown. Tax \$1.05 cts.  
—81.  
The S. W. fourth of S. W. fourth,  
Section 15, Township 21, Range  
12, as the property of Jesse  
Wallis. Tax 28 cts.—81.  
The S. E. fourth of N. W. fourth,  
Section 11, Township 22, Range  
13, as the property of William Stil-  
len. Tax \$1.37 1/2 cts.—81.  
The S. W. fourth of N. E. fourth,  
Section 27, Township 21, Range  
11, on Beaverdam Creek, adjoining  
lands of Elijah Gay, given by W.  
F. Brown. Tax 26 cts.—81.  
Fraction B, Township 20, Section  
17, Range 10, below the mouth of  
Fox Creek on Tallapoosa River.  
Tax 52 1/2 cts.—81.  
The S. W. fourth of S. E. fourth,  
Section 17, Township 21, Range  
9, as the property of James Stoddard.  
Tax \$1.05 cts.—81.  
The 4 1/4ths of N. W. fourth of  
S. E. fourth of Section 31, Town-  
ship 8, Range 12, Do 4 1/4ths of  
15 acres, of the S. W. fourth of S.  
E. fourth of Section 31, Township  
18, Range 12, sold as the property  
of James Burden sen. deceased,  
heirs non residents. Tax 14 cts.  
—81.  
**E. HUMPHRES.**  
Tax Collector.  
February 10, 1852.  
**B. T. POPE.**  
Attorney at Law.  
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.  
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-  
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-  
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as  
heretofore, the Circuit and Chance-  
ry courts of St. Clair, Blount and  
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme  
court of the State.  
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y  
**J. D. C. DANNER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
HAVING resigned his office,  
tenders his services in the prac-  
tice of the Law, in the Counties  
of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega  
and Benton.  
Office west from the court house,  
Wadswell Ala.  
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m  
**Portrait & P. Perry.**  
RESIDENT DENTISTS,  
RESPECTFULLY OFFER their pro-  
fessional services to the citizens  
of Jacksonville, and public gener-  
ally.  
Ladies will be waited on at their  
residences, if preferred.  
No. 7, Office Row.  
C. C. PORTER, January 1, '52.  
C. M. TERRY.  
**J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELAND,**  
Messrs. CASSETT  
**Superior, McLealand & Co.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
MOBILE, ALA.  
September 16, 1851. 1y  
**Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been  
granted to the undersigned by an order of  
the court of Probate of St. Clair County,  
on the 20th day of March 1852, upon the  
Estate of John B. Lusk dec'd. All per-  
sons indebted to said Estate, are therefore,  
hereby notified to come forward and make  
payment, and all persons having claims  
against said Estate are notified to present  
them within the time prescribed by law, or  
they will be barred.  
KERRYES F. MILLER, Adminr.  
March 30, 1852. 2y

**NEW YORK & SAVANNAH**  
**Steamship Line.**  
WEEKLY.  
The new and splendid Steamship  
**Florida**, Capt. LUDLOW  
Belonging to the  
New York and Savannah Steam  
Navigation Company.  
On and after the 11th January,  
will leave Savannah and New  
York every Saturday until further  
notice. These ships are of 1,300  
tons register, and unsurpassed in  
comfort, safety and speed. Cabin  
passage, \$25—payable in advance.  
PADELFORD, FAY & CO.,  
SAVANNAH.  
S. L. MITCHELL,  
194 Front street, Agent N. Y.  
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y  
**SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA**  
THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY  
OF GEORGIA.  
RUN the following Steamers, as above.  
viz.  
DAVID L. ADAMS (Iron). CHATHAM (Iron).  
THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE.  
Which, with two boats and lighters, af-  
ford unequalled facilities for transportation  
of freight to the interior of Georgia, South  
Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in con-  
nection with the Rail Roads.  
The elegant steam-ship D. L. ADAMS  
will connect with the steamships Florida  
and Alabama—landing freight by them in  
5 days from New York to Augusta.  
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates),  
will be forwarded free of commission.  
In order to prevent detention or  
miscarriage, bills of lading should be ad-  
dressed to  
SAML. M. POND,  
President, Savannah, Ga.  
Merchandise from the interior to JOHN A.  
MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.  
July 1, 1851. 1y  
**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
—SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Hand Bills,  
Circulars, Legal Blanks,  
Bill Heads, Business Cards,  
Blank Notes, Address Cards,  
Labels, &c. &c. Visiting Cards,  
&c. &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously ex-  
ecuted at the office of the "REPUBLICAN,"  
Jacksonville, Alabama.  
Orders respectfully solicited.  
**Medicines.**  
**WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
Dr. Wistar's Compound Syrup of  
Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's He-  
brew Plaster, for sale at the store of  
April 1851. HOKE & ABERNATHY  
APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy,  
A Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syr-  
up &c., for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.  
**PAIN KILLER.**  
PREPARED according to an approved  
formula, and of warranted purity. For sale  
by  
March 24, 1852. HENDRICK & NISBET.  
**WILL make lib-**  
**TARLETON & WHITING,**  
Commission Merchants,  
MOBILE, ALABAMA.  
WILL make lib-  
eral advances to  
customers, and  
accept all kinds of  
goods, at current prices.  
Mobile, March 9, 1852.  
**WINDOW Glass, Putty, White-**  
Lead, Linseed Oil, Copal, Bark,  
Japan, and Mastic Varnish, Turpen-  
tine and Paints of all kinds, for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
**Coughs, Colds &c.**  
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louden's  
India-Expectorant, Bartholomew's  
Poult Expectorant Syrup and Hal-  
lod's Syrup of Tar, for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.  
**CONNER & SONS**  
**U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,**  
NEW YORK.  
THE subscribers have now on  
hand excellent assortment of  
Book, Newspaper, and Ornament-  
al Type, Galleys, &c. which  
they are prepared to sell at reduced  
rates, on approved paper, at six  
months, or at a discount of ten per  
cent, for cash. The series of Scotch  
faces, so much admired and ap-  
proved of by the trade, and our  
type in general, we feel assured  
cannot be excelled either in beauty  
or finish by any Founder. All  
types manufactured by us, are  
made by a mixture of metals dif-  
ferent in proportion to those used  
generally, by which we insure  
greater durability. To our as-  
ortment of Ornamental and Jobbing  
Type, Bordering Type, Bordering  
&c. we have made a large increase,  
and are constantly engaged in a  
drying to the variety. PRESSES,  
Wood Type, Cases, Stands, Dies,  
and Wood Rule, Imposing Stones,  
Composing Sticks, Closet Cases,  
Cuts, Registers and every article ne-  
cessary for a complete printing  
office, furnished with despatch.  
Old Type taken in exchange for  
new, at 9 cents per pound.  
Publishers of newspapers  
who will insert this advertisement  
three times and forward us a pa-  
per, marked and enclosed  
"Horn's Railroad Gazette," pre-  
vious to the 1st day of July, 1852,  
will be paid in materials of our  
manufacture, by purchasing four  
times the amount of their bills for  
advertising.  
JAS. CONNER & SON.  
Cor. Ann and Nassau Sts.  
Our New Specimen Book is now  
ready for delivery.  
March 30, 1852. 3t  
**BANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.**  
**John B. Murphy's**  
The proof Copy, Warehouse and Clos-  
ing Agency and Commission Business  
111 South Second Street, between  
the Second and Third Streets, and  
between the Second and Third Streets,  
liberal patronage, received during the many years  
he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse  
and Commission Business, in this city, and by his  
sound advice, and the liberal patronage of his  
clients, he has been enabled to meet the demands  
of the same.  
This season he is building a new brick CO-  
TON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-Proof, on  
Front Street, opposite to his present Warehouse,  
capable of holding Flour, Sugar and Balls or  
Cotton, all under cover, which with his present  
Warehouse, will enable him to put under cover  
from weather elements, all the Cotton, Sugar or  
Flour, that may be consigned to him, and he  
will be enabled to do so, at a very low rate.  
Twenty thousand bales of COTTON  
he has room for this season, for security, safe  
keeping, and to show a set of Cotton  
Warehouse, &c. that will not be surpassed  
by any in the South. The Warehouse being  
separate and apart from each other, over the  
one hundred feet, those who have large crops  
and do not wish to incur against fire, can divide  
the risk, if they choose, by having half their  
crop in each Warehouse. The Warehouse  
being situated in the business part of the city,  
afford facilities and convenience both to the  
Planter and the Broker in the sale and purchase  
of Cotton and equally to any other Warehouse  
in the city—particularly in time of frost, and  
winter generally.  
Cotton consigned to him by the Rail Road  
will have immediate attention, and be hauled to  
its Warehouse from the Rail Road Depot free  
of any charge to the planter.  
Believing this to be the best market for the  
planter to sell their Cotton, he will give his  
personal attention to all Cotton placed  
with him for sale. At the same time will make  
liberal cash advances to those who prefer ship-  
ping their Cotton to his friends in Mobile and  
New Orleans. He also calls the attention of  
those who wish a choice article of RAGGING  
AND ROPE to his large stock, being all made  
expressly to order and warranted.  
JOHN B. MURPHY.  
Montgomery, Ala. Oct. 14, 1851.  
**MORRIS' MILLS.**  
THE above named mills, situated  
14 miles South of Jackson-  
ville, near the Talladega Road, are  
now in excellent order; and such  
is the completeness and finish  
of the machinery, that the Flour man-  
ufactured will compare favorably  
with any in the Southern country.  
The unprecedented drought of the  
present season has sufficiently pro-  
ven the water to be unfailing, and  
none need fear disappointment.—  
The Saw mill is also in excellent  
working order, and bills for every  
description of lumber can be filed  
at all times. Flour of excellent  
quality, manufactured at this mill,  
will be kept constantly on deposit  
for sale at Jacksonville, Oxford,  
Talladega, and also at Asheville, St.  
Clair county, E. G. MORRIS.  
October 28, 1851.  
**T. WARWICK,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.  
HAS on hand, a choice assort-  
ment of GOLD AND SILVER  
WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. se-  
lected by himself from the impor-  
ters and Manufacturers at the  
North, to which the inspection of  
the Public is respectfully invited.  
Having had many years practical  
experience, he is well qualified to  
repair promptly; to the satisfaction  
of those who may favor him with  
their patronage all kinds of Watch-  
es, Clocks and Jewelry.  
—Store on the East side of the Pub-  
lic Square, next door to Story and  
Dixon.  
January 24th, 1851. 1y.  
**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
Benton County.  
Court of Probate, Regular Term,  
2nd Monday of March A D 1852.  
THIS day came Thos. V. White,  
Guardian of Robert R. and  
Charles N. Jelks, minor heirs of  
Robert Jelks deceased, and filed  
his account and Vouchers for a  
settlement of his said Guardianship  
ship. Thereupon it is ordered by  
the Court that Monday the 26th  
day of April next, be set apart for  
examining, auditing and stating  
said account, allowing said vouch-  
ers, and making said settlement,  
and that notice thereof be given by  
publication in the Jacksonville Re-  
publican, a news paper printed and  
published in the Town of Jackso-  
ville, for three consecutive weeks,  
and at least forty days previous to  
said day, as a notice to all persons  
concerned, to be and appear at a  
special term of said Court, to be  
held at the Court house of said  
county on said Monday the 26th  
day of April next, and make ex-  
position thereto if they think proper.  
Witness A. Woods, Judge of  
said Court, at office, this 5th day of  
March, A. D. 1852.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
March 16, 1852.  
**PAID** Col. Robert A. Adams and  
Louis Charles Linnard, 14  
springs, bison, &c. of both Man and  
horse, also H-s and Gray Linen-  
ens, for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.  
**30 KEGS White Lead in 25 and**  
**100 pounds.**  
**25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.**  
**50 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale by**  
**HENDRICK & NISBET.**  
October 7, 1851.  
**THE SUBSCRIBERS** will  
exchange Iron and Castings for  
good Merchantable Flour, deliver-  
able at their establishment, at Polk-  
ville, Benton county, Ala.  
GOODE & MOORE.  
July 8, 1851.  
**Resolution of partnership.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing  
between Burton and Iry is this day  
dissolved by mutual consent. All per-  
sons indebted to said partnership, or  
who have claims against it, are notified  
to call on the undersigned, who is au-  
thorized to receive the same. For  
the business of March 1st, 1852.  
H. W. BURTON.  
W. A. MALLORY.  
March 30, 1852. 2y

**ROME DIRECTORY.**  
**HILBURN HOUSE.**  
ROME, GEORGIA.  
N. B. No drumming for passengers at  
this House; a competent person  
will be at the Cars to take charge of all  
Baggage pointed out to him.  
No Omnibus runs to this House, the dis-  
tance being less than 100 yards. In bad  
weather, however, we will convey our pas-  
sengers to and from the Rail Road.  
Rome, Ga., Nov. 20, 1851.  
**Fall and Winter Goods**  
**AT ROME, GA.**  
THE subscriber is constantly re-  
ceiving a fresh supply of FALL  
AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which he  
will sell at small advance on the  
Importers and Manufacturers pri-  
ces. Persons visiting Rome to buy  
Goods will save money by calling  
(before they make their purchases)  
on  
A. J. MURRAY.  
Opposite Choice Hotel.  
October 7, 1851.  
**WOMEN RULE THE WORLD.**  
TO all the people of Cherokee, Ala-  
bama: Greeting: Like all good men and  
true, we are persuaded that you want to  
please your wives, then call at our  
New and Fashionable COACH  
Manufactory,  
Opposite the R. Road Depot, in the city  
of ROME, and take home one of our  
beautiful Buggies, Rockaways, or Car-  
riages—the case may be, and you will  
have the best prices the sweetest look-  
ing girls, and happiest homes in all Chris-  
tendom. Will you try it? Repairing  
of every description done at the shortest  
notice, in the neatest style, with the most  
durable material, and by workmen that  
can't be excelled.  
WILLIAM T. PRICE & Co.  
March 9, 1852.  
**Alexander & Trammell,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
Rome, Georgia.  
**United States Mail Lin-**  
**NEW-YORK & CHARLESTON**  
**STEAM PACKETS.**  
Leave Adger's  
Wharves every  
Saturday and  
Wednesday.  
**THROUGH IN SIXTY HOURS.**  
**Steam Ship UNION, 1500 Tons,**  
H. ADAMS, Commander.  
**Steam Ship MARION, 1200 Tons**  
M. BERRY, Commander.  
**Steam Ship SOUTHERNER,**  
1000 Tons,  
WILLIAM FOSTER, Commander.  
These splendid Ocean Steamers  
leave as follows:  
Steam Ship UNION, April 3d, 5  
o'clock P. M.  
Steam Ship SOUTHERNER, April  
7th, 5 o'clock P. M.  
Steam Ship MARION, March 25th,  
5 o'clock P. M.  
The new Steam Ship, JAMES  
ADGER, will be ready to take her  
place in the line early in April,  
when there will be regular semi-  
weekly trips.  
For Freight or Passage, having  
elegant State room accommoda-  
tions,  
Apply to the Agent at Charleston,  
HE. RY MISSROON.  
Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.  
Cabin passage \$25—Steerage \$8.  
March 2, 1852. 1y.  
**Constable's Sale.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that on  
the first Monday in May, 1852,  
I will sell to the highest bidder for  
cash, at the court-house door at  
Wadswell, Randolph County, Ala-  
bama, a negro boy slave by the  
name of John Henry, about eight  
years of age, levied upon as the  
property of Peachy Bledsoe, to sat-  
isfy an execution in favor of  
George W. Key, for the use of J. J.  
Jackson against Peach Bledsoe,  
this 2d March 1852.  
SAMUEL B. LANRUM,  
Constable.  
April 6, 1852.  
**SHERIFF S. E.**  
S. Sheriff of Randolph County,  
I will offer for sale to the highest bid-  
der, for cash, within the next hours of  
sale, before the Court House door in the  
Town of Wadswell, on the 23rd day of  
May next, the N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4  
of Sec. 24, Township 17, Range 12, East  
in the Coosa Land District, the prop-  
erty of John C. Maberry, to satisfy an Ex-  
ecution in favor of James V. Guinn  
issued from the Circuit Court of Law, for  
said County, said land will be sold miles  
debt and cost be paid. One standance will  
be given by me.  
JOEL T. MORRISON, S. E.  
March 31, 1852.  
**How to Save Cost.**  
ALL persons indebted to Ray &  
Wynne, E. H. Wynne and  
Wynne & Shuford, are hereby  
notified that they can keep their  
notes and accounts out of the  
hands of an Officer and save cost,  
by paying them by the 20th  
day of March next as I have sold  
out and have determined to leave  
the country. R. H. WYNNE.  
February 3, 1852.  
**RECEIVED** Old Dr. Townsend's  
Sennos, and Lard's Sassa-parilla  
and Longley's Great Panacea,  
for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.  
**DR. ROBERT L. HARRISON,**  
Having settled in Oxford,  
will promptly attend to all  
calls in the different branch-  
es of his profession.

**THE GREAT**  
**CHAS. LAURENS**  
HAVING the daily  
ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN  
CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
from which point two daily trains  
start, at 8 o'clock A. M. and  
at 3 o'clock P. M., the 8 o'clock  
train from WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
and both trains con-  
nect with the lines to Pen-  
sacola, Washington,  
LAURENS and New Y.  
The public is res-  
pectfully informed that the steamers of  
first rate condition, and  
well known and experi-  
enced, and  
for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.  
**WASHINGTON HALL**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
THE undersigned, anxious to render the  
above establishment every way ac-  
ceptable to the travelling public, has re-  
cently made many alterations in the house,  
with a view to the promotion of the com-  
fort of those who may favor him with  
their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, mer-  
chant of the United States, and late of the  
Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has  
been secured as Super-tendant. It is his  
intention to spare neither expense nor ex-  
ertion to make the Washington Hall dis-  
tinctly popular.  
JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.  
Geo. R. Frazier, Super.  
N. B. The above house will always fur-  
nish dinner to the passengers from Maco-  
ra at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, '51.  
**JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.**  
THE undersigned having  
taken the Tavern recently  
occupied by A. Cantrell,  
on the south-east corner of the pub-  
lic square in Jacksonville, respect-  
fully informs the public generally,  
that he is prepared for the accom-  
modation of regular boarders and  
transient customers. It is his pur-  
pose, that his table shall at all times  
be supplied with the best that the  
country affords. His studies shall  
also have an abundant supply of  
provisions, and be provided with  
prompt and attentive waiters. No  
efforts or expense shall be spared  
in his part for the comfort and con-  
venience of his customers, and to  
render his house worthy of exten-  
sive patronage.  
C. SUBLETT.  
Oct. 14, 1851.  
**Cabinet Making**  
**Chapel R. Lester,**  
Is prepared to execute  
work in his line in the most  
skillful manner, and at the  
lowest prices. He has a large  
stock of materials, and is  
able to furnish all kinds of  
cabinets, drawers, and  
other articles, in the most  
complete manner.  
He is also prepared to  
execute all kinds of  
carpentering, and  
other work, in the most  
skillful manner.  
He is located at the  
corner of the public square,  
in Jacksonville, and is  
always ready to receive  
orders.  
TAX-  
ON the 1st day of  
April, in the Town of  
County, Ala., the man-  
nager presented by the present  
revenue law of said State, the following  
debt and cost be paid. One standance will  
be given by me.  
The east 1/2 of South west 1/4 of  
Section 19, Township 14, Range 3,  
East, lying in the property of James G.  
Pope, sold as the property of the estate  
of Wm. Black, deceased. State and  
County tax in 1851, and cost, three  
dollars and five cents.  
Also the north east fourth of north  
east fourth of Section 17, Township  
15 Range 3, lying on the waters of  
Trout Creek. Owner unknown.  
Tax from the year 1849 and cost, in-  
cluding interest, \$5 28 1/2 cts.  
Also the west half of the north east  
fourth, and part of the east half of  
north west fourth of Section 2, Town-  
ship 18, Range 12, East, containing one  
hundred acres, lying in Coosa valley,  
joining James Maberry, belonging to  
the estate of Joseph Howard. Tax  
and cost including interest, \$2.25.  
NATHAN B. HAMMETT, S. E.  
March 2, 1852. 3m.  
**Perfumery and Cosmetics.**  
**OLOGNE (L. H.)** Extra for the  
Handkerchiefs, Pomatum, Rosa,  
Beers and Macassar Oil Hair dye, Toi-  
let powders, Shaving and Toilet Soap  
&c. for sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.



**THE JOURNAL.**  
Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the printer, in the city of Jacksonville, Alabama. The price of the paper is \$1.00 per annum in advance, or \$1.25 per annum if paid for at the end of the year. Single copies are sold for 10 cents. The paper is published for the proprietor by J. F. HARRIS, at the office of the printer, in the city of Jacksonville, Alabama.

**LAW NOTICES.**

**Whitely & Ellis.**  
Have associated themselves in the practice of the law. Office No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. o. c. whitely, January 5, '52.

**Turnley & Davis.**  
Attorneys at Law. Office No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. o. c. turnley, January 5, '52.

**Solicitors in Chancery.**  
W. H. HARRIS, Attorney at Law. Office No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. o. c. harris, January 5, '52.

**A. D. DICKENS.**  
M. J. THOMAS, Clerk of the Court. Office No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. o. c. thomas, January 5, '52.

**James M. Campbell.**  
Attorney at Law. Office No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. o. c. campbell, January 5, '52.

**W. B. MARTIN.**  
Desires no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to the practice of the law in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. May 6, 1851.

**W. J. HARRISON.**  
PORTER & HARRISON, Attorneys at Law. Office No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. o. c. porter, January 5, '52.

**WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin. JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52. WM. H. FORNEY, if.**

**Walden & McSpadden.**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND Solicitors in Chancery. WILL practice in the several counties of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson. Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. January 1, 1852.

**J. L. THOMAS.**  
THOMAS & COBB, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. WILL attend promptly to all business in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. ASHTON, Ala., April, '51.

**Gilbert Hewitt.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery. WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton. April 15, 1852.

**Love and Usury.**  
A young man, named a quarter at the head of the clerk, and then hurried to his lodgings. When he reached his own room, the excitement had passed away, but it was succeeded by a cool deliberation, and determination that was as absolutely blood-chilling as a cold pack in December. Undressing he prepared for bed, and then, seizing the phial of poison he drank its contents undisturbedly. Getting into bed he aroused his *chum*, who had slept throughout the whole of this terrible scene, and bade him arise and call his parents, and also send for his lady-love to come and see him die. His request was complied with, and soon his weeping parents arrived to bless their dying son. While they were lamenting over him the door opened, and Susan—the cruel, but now repentant object of his love—entered the room. As she approached the bedside of the expiring youth, he raised himself feebly up and said: "Susan, for thee I die!" and sank back helpless on his pillow.

Who shall paint the anguish, the agony of the lovely maiden! With shrieks that rent the air into shreds and drove the ancient tallow from the room, she rushed to her doomed lover and implored his forgiveness. She called him by every endearing epithet, but alas, it was too late! Fondly she embraced him, tenderly she parted the hair from his brow and kissed his pale forehead. They were reconciled while he was on the brink of eternity.

But the poison was at work within; he felt it coursing its burning way through every vein. He was conscious that he had but a few short moments to live, when his *chum*, who had entered to bid him a last farewell, inquired what he had taken. Perhaps there was an antidote.

"Alas—no," murmured the unhappy victim; "it is too late to think of remedies. I am almost gone. The bottle of poison on the mantel; I do not know its name." The *chum* seized the phial; he looked at what remained of the fatal draught—dubiously he sighed, and extracting the cork applied it to his olfactory proboscis. Three long sniffs took he, and the phial fell with a crash to the floor, and he ejaculated: "Catnip!"

"What!" exclaimed the expiring lover, springing bolt upright in bed. "Extract of Catnip as shure as skinks; you are not poisoned at all." With one bound the dying man gained the middle of the room. His lady-love died in dismay at beholding him in his scanty costume and he, picking up the fragment of the phial, soon satisfied himself that it was indeed catnip that he had swallowed.

Great was his rage at the discovery, with horrid imprecations on the luckless wight who deceived him, he got into his clothing, and, arming himself with a big stick he sallied forth to wreak bloody vengeance on his devoted *chum*. But to his deep disappointment the drug store was closed and the attendant gone. Taking the edge off his wrath by slaking out of his boots a small boy whom he encountered on his homeward way, he swore a deep and terrible oath of vengeance on the druggist's clerk, to be inflicted the first time he encountered him at large and in the open air after sundown. Horrible to hear were the words he breathed, and the oath was registered—some where.

And now each night may be seen a slender stripling reading his way homeward, and he starts at a small boy whom he encountered on his homeward way, he swore a deep and terrible oath of vengeance on the druggist's clerk, to be inflicted the first time he encountered him at large and in the open air after sundown. Horrible to hear were the words he breathed, and the oath was registered—some where.

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**From Utah.**  
The St. Louis Republican, on the 8th inst., publishes a lengthy and interesting letter from Utah, a portion of which we give below.

Much as the Mormons may have given cause of offence towards the Government officials sent here, yet it must not be forgotten, that the delegation was not suited for this latitude. Secretary Harris was obstinately technical, and *brochus* have known for the past year of twelve years to be only a meaningless politician of the most itching school. The *brochus* have been here believing he would certainly return this fall as delegate; and finding himself thwarted, he most indecorously thrust himself forward at a semi-annual conference of the Mormons, as supreme censor of the mountains. The seditious language then used by the Mormon leaders is without excuse; and there is no denying that with a great portion of the Mormon population there is a deep and intense hatred towards the Government of the United States.

This is unfortunately true of the most honest and deserving of this sect, who under ordinary circumstances, would make valuable citizens in any community. The reasons I believe to be these: Both in Missouri and Illinois; that portion of this people who so conducted themselves as to call down the vengeance of the country to demand the expulsion of the whole body, were small in number compared to the entire sect. The "Naughty police," "Danites," and "Destroying Angels," numbering, perhaps, some two hundred, were all who were commissioned to do deeds, the blame of which fell alike upon the guilty and innocent. The masses were and are kept ignorant of the existence of such bands, and were made to believe that rumors of Mormon depredations solely arose to give color for their expulsion, because of the faith. This idea is fostered, and together with the remembrance of their wars and sufferings in the first settlement of this valley, make them quite impatient, to say the least.

These bands were formed of the most fanatic and trustworthily among the members, who are at the entire bidding of the "Presidency." A telegraphic brother, or other person pointed out from the right quarter, he is spirited away, and is soon ceased to be held in remembrance. These associations were first formed for the purpose of retaliating upon those in Missouri who had been active in their expulsion, and as their enemies became more general, the borders of their operations widened. Now, as the Mormons say God has again "set up his kingdom upon the earth," and restored the "priesthood," the "Presidency" assumes the power of life and death, and these bands are the instruments of judgment.

Who they are, is kept a secret from the masses, although all are now pretty well convinced of their existence. This potent Presidency is Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Willard Richards. Since their settlement in the valley of Salt Lake, they have become bold and systematic in licentiousness beyond any parallel of modern times in Christendom. Up to this time such things have been denied in the ears of the outside world, and their followers are first brought to its notice when they arrive at this point of their journey. Bennett's expose gives a true account of things as once existing in Nauvoo, but he did not tell the whole truth as regarded himself. He was the originator of almost every thing he condemns in his publication, and for a time led Smith on from one wickedness to another, in carrying out the designs of his purposes, until a blow-up took place between them. There is a strong body of the Church who have remained strangers to these scenes, and who keep aloof from the foul corruptions that exist under the name of pretended sanctity. This party are followers of what they call "old-fashioned Mormonism," as it has been publicly taught, being those whose Smith dared not approach with sentiments that might have driven them away.

These are very quiet here, and are presently sanction things here for fear of consequences. They look upon Brigham's administration as merely a regency that is to cease when Joseph Smith, Jr., comes to take the place of his father. He is a young man of about twenty-one years, and if he comes on here in the footsteps of his ancestor he will find a host ready to join him. We are at a loss to understand what measures will be pursued by the government in regard to this

in the Territory. Public sentiment will surely justify the most stringent action towards breaking down the monstrousities that run riot among this people. I fear the constitutional limits may be a barrier to a perfect cure, but surely the highest prerogative of Congress over this territory, to redeem it from this sanctified pollution.

There will be a large emigration from here to California next spring, although Brigham is coming down upon those who are likely to go. It has deterred many, but still we "Gentiles" get whispers of a good crowd who intend to slip off. There is no money here at all, and we are compelled to close off goods at a ruinous sacrifice for stock, hoping to realize the cash by driving to California.

It is expected there will be a large immigration into the valley next fall, and the Mormons intend to put in very large crops next spring. They have a very large supply of grain this year.

Selected for the Home Gazette.

**Innocence and Virtue.**  
It was a bright morning in the spring-time, when a youth set forth from his country home, to meet the perils of acety life. His worldly possessions were small; but by his side there walked, with bounding step, a maiden beautiful to look upon. Her flaxen ringlets floated in the breeze, and the sunny light of her clear blue eyes rivalled the pure azure of the heavens. Their joyous glances had made summer in the heart of the youth through many a dreary winter's day. Her name was Innocence. She had been his dear companion from infancy; and, as his mother gave him her farewell blessing she bade him still love and cherish his twin-sister, and to cling to her still more closely, when the snares of the city were about him.

For a while they walked safely amid the smiles of the tempter. Vice shrank abashed from the pure face of Innocence, and concealed his real character. The youth sought no scenes in which his fair companion would blush to appear, and her smile was as bright and joyous as in her rustic home. By degrees, however, he was lured into familiarity with vice. The oath and the ruddy just came to grate less harshly on his ear, and at length the intoxicating cup was raised to his lips. Innocence veiled her face in shame and sorrow, but could not enoble the poisoned atmosphere, and so weeping she to her flight. In the first whirl of guilty pleasure, the youth was scarcely conscious of his loss; and when he began to feel the void occasioned by her absence, he strove to fill it with the loud mirth of his thoughtless companions. But the false glare of dissipation soon faded from around him, and the whole world became dark and dreary, when no longer lighted up by the smile of Innocence. He went through his daily tasks with a sad heart and a downcast eye. His cheek burned with shame when he met the sad gaze of the virtuous, or a look of reproach. Then remembered he his mother's counsel, and bitterly did he lament that he had ever been with him. In the agony of his heart he cried aloud for aid; when lo! a heavenly vision appeared before him. Her smile was bright and glorious, though unlike that which played on the face of Innocence, and the calm and chastened majesty of her eye and bearing told that she had overcome the world.

"Child of earth," said the benignant spirit, "thou dost well to mourn, for thou hast driven from thee forever her, whose sweet presence was as sunlight in thy heart. Thou shalt see her no more. Yet mourn not as one whose hope is wholly lost. Thy Heavenly Father has not forsaken thee. I have the power to lead thee back to him. My name is Virtue. Innocence was born with thee, thy earliest companion; but I am to be won only through conflict with trial and temptation. Seek and win me as thy bosom friend; and thou shalt find the light of peace and joy enkindled in thy heart, and strength such as thou didst not know in thy childhood days shall be born from error and temptation."

**Ill health of American Women.**  
The correspondent of the Independent, who has been lately entertaining the readers of that paper with the notes of his pedestrian tour in Europe, has returned home, and gives in his last communication some of the "first impressions" which home made upon his mind after so long a sojourn in foreign countries. Above all, the want of national health, and particularly the almost universal ill-health of American ladies, struck him most forcibly. On this subject he says: "I sat down with a lady lately, and, out of a wide circle of acquaintances in every part of the country, we attempted to reckon the healthy, and we could not think of more than three really healthy women. What is the rule in Europe, seems the exception here. The ladies come before one here as more fine, more delicate—yes, generally, with more of a certain graceful beauty, than in England or Germany, but with far less robust health. There are so few full healthy complexions or vigorous forms. Those who are well are so plainly weak, with constitutions which the first rude shock of pain or exposure will shatter. And this does not seem confined to one class. Indeed, it is even more true of the higher than of the city. The pale, worn looks of the merchant's wives, or the sickly faces which you see in so many a farmer's household, show it sadly enough. It is very seldom, indeed, one passes through a village here, where the ruddy complexion, the bright glance of health, the full developed form meet the eye, as they do so invariably in the European villages. This subject is of such immense importance, that we extract two or three other passages from the same article. With reference to the cause of the general decay of health, the author observes: 'There is no country of Europe, I believe, where women take so little exercise in the open air as they do in this. In England, on many a day, when no lady here would soil her shoe out or doors, I have walked with ladies miles and miles through mud and snow or heavy mist. In Berlin a bright winch we did not

arty on the d, all the ad. In over gardens common as at South, even vigorous romende tions has a necessary of life. If all the people of those com. sunlight mnc. we. The ladies read, sew, ea. open air in arbours and gar. far more than is ever the custom here. Then in the lower classes, the women are obliged to work much in the fields, in some respects a thing not to be approved, yet, on the whole, by no means so degrading a custom as we often think in America. It brings as one happy result at least, the full, cheerful health which God designed to be the natural accompaniment of life. There is an unnatural delicacy among all our women about exposure. If people only would learn that rain, and frost, and snow are not half such poisons as the close, vitiated air, which steams all day within heated walls! An English lady, with her stout boots and shortened skirts, makes no more of a mud or snow-walk than of the pleasantest ramble. The walk becomes as much a necessity as a dinner, and there is soon a real pleasure in bracing the rough weather. The same writer thinks we are a great but not a happy people. We work too hard, play too little, and eat too fast."

**A BRAVE MAN.**—A man named Smith, who lives at Milton, la., was one of the passengers who was blown up by the explosion of the Redstone. Escaping uninjured, the Baumer, at Madison, says he swam ashore, and procured some kind of water craft, with which he boarded the burning wreck three times, rescuing from fire and water, five females and three males; after which he returned the fourth time but found nobody on board.

An Irish piper, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a gentleman with the words: "What makes your face so red?" "Please your honor," said Pat, "I always blush when I speak to a gentleman."

**Put to a Sad Test.**—A young lady, who was at work on a garment of a certain description, "A Saphy covering, doctor," was the reply.

An Irishman sued by a doctor for the amount of his bill for medicine and attendance, and Patdy being called upon to state why he refused to pay, replied: "Why should I pay for such stuff? This medicine was of no use to me. I sent me two emetics, and he sent me one of them could I have any stomach."

**Effects of Sleep.**  
The following account was given on the inevitable effects of sleep on the tendency of guilt to be forgotten, were suggested, we have the case of a doctor. We have collected few more vividly and happily expressed passages into temporary literature. "Sometimes crime expressed through its appropriate effect on the life and conduct of the criminal, sometimes, through the workings of an offended conscience, there are long practiced in secret, which at length divide themselves in their effects on the physical system, or on the change in the exterior department. The occasional indulgence of a desire for strong drink, or some base animal propensity may for a long time elude detection; but as that strengthens by indulgence, the man loses his habit of circumspection, loses in some degree his respect, and there comes, for the good opinion of others, and thus openly before the world. Of this secret vice, great numbers are in observation; in spite of all his watchfulness."

So a man may be seen, and with impure thoughts for years, may hold secret converse with the foulest spirits, and still appear saint among men, but all this while he is training his passions to their kind. He makes his soul a cage of unclean birds, and ravenous beasts; he teaches them daily and faintly that he has them under control—but anon, they will break their bars and turn and rend him. When at occasion offers, they will demand gratification from external objects that they have hitherto had only in imagination; and plunge their now obedient slaves into open and shameless ruin. This is the secret of the sudden fall of men who have long enjoyed the confidence of the community. It is not a sudden fall. They have been fallen for years—their souls have been steeped in pollution—their sin now finds them out. The tendency of such iniquity is to expose a man, and however new and astounding to the public mind when it first breaks forth, it has been the secret growth of years, and has the strength and features of a giant.

**NOVEL INVENTION.**—The Charleston Southern Standard has the following: "A gentleman now in our city, and a native of the State, has succeeded in producing some of the most extraordinary and novel results in mechanics and science of the present day. One of them is an exceedingly simple apparatus, to be attached to any wheeled vehicle, in which is placed a sheet of paper connected with instrument by two movable cords, regardless of the speed that the vehicle may be impelled over any surface upon the paper will be correctly charted the distance, course, attitudes, and depressions of the surface over which it passes. In the present increase of railroads this instrument seems admirably calculated to facilitate the survey of land in proposed routes, and the attention of the scientific for the prevention of explosion in steam boilers. This is based upon principles which palpably demonstrate the various phenomena of this so much and justly dreaded agent. It has also the sanction in principle of some of the most eminent scientific men in our country, and experiments which have been made upon these principles could not fail to satisfy the most skeptical.

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A bird, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed: "Make them cover the calf." "Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished shoemaker, surveying the customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."

Why is a blush like a lightning? Because it becomes a warning.



## Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Selma.  
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Montgomery.  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.  
1. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.  
2. C. W. LEE, of Perry.  
3. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.  
4. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.  
5. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.  
6. JAS. F. DOWDLE, of Chambers.

## The Railroad Controversy.

We republish to-day from the Mobile Register a communication from the author of the "Cherokee Memorial." The writer disavows any hostility to the Selma Railroad or its officers, or any portion or section of the State, but carries his war into Georgia. We might leave him and the Georgians to settle the controversy, though, for ourselves we are inclined to be on the side of the latter.

The enterprising Georgians have already conferred great benefits on this part of Alabama. By pushing their system of Railroads nearly to our borders, they have furnished us with a convenient market, and brought Augusta, Savannah and Charleston within thirty-six hours travel of us.

The building of the Rome and Kingston branch alone, doubled, and in many instances tripled the value of lands along the Coosa from Rome to Greensport. A new spirit has been infused into all this "Cherokee Country" by these very Georgians. These are substantial benefits, for which we should feel grateful, for this was done while our own State was refusing to do any thing. And, pray, who are these Georgians of whom the Cherokee Memorialist seems to have such a horror? They are our neighbors—our kith and kin—enterprising and liberal and honest people that we had as leave patronize as the Yankees and sharpen cotton brokers of Mobile. If the Cherokee Memorialist was back at Cave Spring again, we suspect he would entertain very different views with regard to the Georgians, and the propriety of building the Jacksonville and Rome road, for "circumstances alter cases."

The Register remarks "we are satisfied that the President and Directors of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad have no design of diverting that work from its original route and destination through some over-zealous spirits in the eastern counties are undoubtedly seeking to construct a branch from Jacksonville to the Georgia Road. Their efforts only injure the greater enterprise." We beg leave to differ, in toto, with the Register. In the first place, our people are hardly "zealous" enough, especially when it comes to plunking up the cash. Further, their objects are the improvement of this portion of the State, an increase in the value of real estate and of all the conveniences of living, and the establishment of easy and cheap communication with the Cotton and Dry goods markets of the Atlantic coast, and the great products of the western States.

One would have supposed from the frequent complaint of "hard times," "hard times," and the oft repeated expression, "I pledge you my word and honor I've not got a cent in the world," that there was scarcely money enough in our town to pay for "Jack's supper."

Well, we happened at the Post Office Sabbath evening when the mail brought the card, published above. A considerable crowd was present; and being in no danger of ourselves we could not resist the temptation "to take a synopsis" of the anxious faces around. An older red flush mantled the cheeks of some, while the pale dread of having lost their all was depicted in the countenances of others. But with all this anger and fear there was no "right hand that forgot its cunning," but plunged deep into breeches pockets, many an old "calf skin" or long silken purse that had not seen the light of the sun in many a day—at least in the presence of any one but the owner—sprang as if by magic from his hiding place and had its contents duly examined. The result was, there was more money in town than had been dreamed of in anybody's philosophy; and more St. Mary's than anybody's philosophy wanted to keep.

spend their capital in scaling the heights of the Sand mountain have a perfect right to do so, if they will let other people alone.

**St. Mary's Bank suspended.**  
The late Advertiser and Gazette contains the following card "to the public," which seems to have been telegraphed from Columbus Ga. on the 23d inst.

## To the Public.

Columbus, Ga., April 23, '82.  
A very heavy and unprecedented run upon the Bank of St. Mary's, for the month past, aggravated and brought to a crisis by an unnecessary and probably vindictive publication in a Mobile paper, and copied into others without comment of the inability of a drawer to pay the Bank's draft for twenty thousand dollars, has, I am pained to say, forced her to a temporary suspension of specie payments.

It affords me, however, pleasure to assure the public that the institution is abundantly solvent, and requires only a little time to "marry" her assets. In addition to her own means, I will bring to her aid my own ample fortune, until not a note shall be left in circulation. The means will be in a few days provided to pay all her deposits, and the outstanding checks upon the several points drawn will be honored on presentation.

These assurances to the public of the entire solvency of the institution are not given for the purpose of sustaining its credit, as the Bank will be wound up without delay, and her charter surrendered to the power that created it. The small notes of the Bank, as my own, will be promptly redeemed without intermission, until the last dollar shall have been redeemed.

In conclusion, I will close my financial connection with the public with honor, even were it necessary to part with every thing but its good opinion. JOHN G. WINTER.

If, as Mr. Winter states, the Bank "is abundantly solvent," and as we are left to infer, will be able to resume in a short time, then, our people in this section will not be damaged further than those in injuries incident to a slight shock of the nervous system; if, on the other hand, she should prove unable to "marshal her assets" and her own "ample fortune" should prove insufficient to redeem the immense circulation, our entire people—embracing every calling and profession—will necessarily sustain a considerable loss; for, notwithstanding repeated warnings, this Bank has been permitted to flood our country with her bills, and furnish us with the greater part of our "circulating medium."

By the bye, respondent of old corner, he is not honest, or he is not a banker.

Well, it is his mind; Winter is a warm friend of his bills.

But with all this, there is some attendant here. This affair will make more cautious in future of doubtful character, and the circulation of banks of unproven stability will alone be honored in our midst. Besides this advantage the great "suspension" has brought with it a greater blessing—we know now, who are the money holders in our town!

One would have supposed from the frequent complaint of "hard times," "hard times," and the oft repeated expression, "I pledge you my word and honor I've not got a cent in the world," that there was scarcely money enough in our town to pay for "Jack's supper."

Well, we happened at the Post Office Sabbath evening when the mail brought the card, published above. A considerable crowd was present; and being in no danger of ourselves we could not resist the temptation "to take a synopsis" of the anxious faces around. An older red flush mantled the cheeks of some, while the pale dread of having lost their all was depicted in the countenances of others. But with all this anger and fear there was no "right hand that forgot its cunning," but plunged deep into breeches pockets, many an old "calf skin" or long silken purse that had not seen the light of the sun in many a day—at least in the presence of any one but the owner—sprang as if by magic from his hiding place and had its contents duly examined. The result was, there was more money in town than had been dreamed of in anybody's philosophy; and more St. Mary's than anybody's philosophy wanted to keep.

## Circuit Court of Benton.

Our Circuit Court began its spring term on Monday the 19th inst. and got through with all the business, except the motion docket on last Saturday evening, the Hon. T. A. Walker, of this place, presiding. Every court Judge Walker holds adds additional lustre to his name as a Judge. The verdict is rendered on all sides that he is able and impartial in the discharge of his official duties. We learn there were 109 cases on the trial docket. Sixty of which were disposed of finally—the remainder continued. On the appearance docket there were 90 cases. We understand the Grand Jury after a session of four days found about a dozen true bills. When they had finished their labors they made a most gratifying report to the court, through their accomplished foreman, Col. J. D. Hoke, on the condition of the county, morally, socially and pecuniarily, expressing the belief that the movements of Benton were "onward and upward," and the destiny which awaits her is a bright one!

## Honor to whom honor is due.

We cannot refrain from uttering a word in commendation of the energetic and efficient members of our present Commissioner's Court. All their acts that have come to our knowledge, seem to have been prompted by the best judgment and executed with becoming vigor. Among their late acts we take pleasure in noticing the very elegant manner in which they have had our Court House renovated. Instead of blackened walls and unsightly ceilings, under their direction, we now have a beautiful court room, the pride of our town, and a monument to the tact and exquisite workmanship of that master painter CONXELL.

## A Convict at Large.

We learn from the last Wetumpka Guard, that a convict by the name of DAVID HANSEN, made his escape from the Penitentiary, on the night of the 18th inst, by making a hole through his cell and then through the main brick wall. The Guard thus describes him. He is a native of Tenn., 22 years of age, 5 feet four inches high, sallow complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair, weighs 140 lbs, and has followed steam-boating. The Warden is willing to give a reasonable reward for his apprehension and delivery.

Our Senators King and Clemens are very attentive to us, and we take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to them for papers and public documents.

In the advertisement of notes lost by Mr. P. Reeves, the mention of two credits on the first note for \$1200 00 was omitted; one credit for \$500 00 and the other for \$200 00.

LADY'S BOOK.—The May number of the Lady's Book has been received. We deem it only necessary to say, that this number, which contains 120 pages and four full page plates, fully sustains the high reputation of this deservedly popular Magazine.

## ON MAY DAY.

W. B. Martin will address those who assemble at White Plains on the first day of May. The subject will be one of interest to our country. Ladies are invited to attend.

The Wetumpka State Guard says: on the 7th inst, a difficulty of rather a serious character occurred in the Penitentiary. It seems a convict by the name of Wilson, sentenced from Mobile, became unruly, so much so that the Sergeant of the Guard was induced to punish him—when the Sergeant went into the Blacksmith shop where Wilson was, Wilson gathered up a piece of iron and made at him; the overseer of the shop attempted to interfere for the arrest of Wilson, when another convict by the name of Hill knocked the overseer of the shop down, and was in the act of inflicting another blow which, in all probability, would have killed him, when another convict by the name of Davis, from Madison county, gave Hill such a blow as to prostrate him. After Hill recovered from the blow from Davis, seeing, as he supposed, that he had killed Mr. Cravens, the overseer of the shop, he gathered his razor, which was close by, and inflicted a terrible gash in his own throat, from which he afterwards died. Wilson was prevented from keeping up his attack upon the Sergeant by the

interference on the part of several convicts. Several of the convicts showed a determined spirit of keeping down any rebellious feeling on the part of others. Mr. Cravens, since entirely recovered from the blows he received.

## Little Editors of the Mo. Reg.

St. Louis. The President of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad, whose communication has just reached our country, and all others who take the same view, are entirely mistaken; if they imagine that the editor of the Memorial, and those whose opinions he represents form part of that body, if any such exists, engaged in "systematic and persevering efforts to prejudice the people of Mobile and North Alabama, against that Company, or those managing its affairs." Very great injustice, too, is done, the writer of that memorial. The insinuation, that in regard to a measure of such great utility to the country, he would pander to the jealousies supposed to live, touching the claims of Montgomery and Selma, to the Capitol. Nor, has the memorial from the Cherokee country, ever charged, that the Company did intend to change the direction of the road. It began, by saying, that "strong efforts were being made to give the Selma road a direction, east from Jacksonville to the nearest point of connexion with the Georgia road." &c. The memorial expressly disclaimed imputations, that the President and Directors of the Selma road, designed changing the route; but put the Legislature on its guard, as to the inducements offered by Georgia to this end.

The President of the road in his recent letter, says, "There is something singular and mysterious about the memorial." Was it intended for the last Legislature? I answer that, there was nothing singular about it, except its sincerity; and little mysterious, if I except its anonymous character; and, in good faith, it was designed for the Legislature; and sent in ample time to meet its eye; but was inadvertently mislaid.

Now, what were the facts on which the people of Cherokee, were authorized to infer, that efforts were being made, to direct the road towards the Georgia line? not by the company, but by the arrangements going on in Georgia? First, the facts, that charters were being obtained in Georgia to connect with the road, from Rome, Cartersville, and Marietta. Second, that it has been heard to be stated, that the Selma road would ever go to Gadsden, but cross at Marietta ferry, and go east towards the Georgia road. This last, being merely an *outré*, would not have deserved much consideration, if not made from such sources, as strictly authorized belief. Third, that the Jacksonville Republican, supposed to represent public opinion on this subject, seemed to be preparing a public mind for the change; as the following extract from that paper shows:

"Every body looks forward with certainty to the connection of the Selma and Gadsden road with the great system of Railroads running through Georgia into Tennessee. The citizens of Rome and Cedar Town are already moving in the matter. They propose to build their part of the road to the State line in time to carry the Cotton crop of 1883, provided Alabama will promise to meet them there. We at this place are satisfied that this Rome branch will be of far more importance than the main trunk running on to Gadsden and Guntersville. It is now conceded on all hands that this road to Rome must become a great thoroughfare of travel from North Western Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and further north, to the Gulf coast of Mobile. This, which we now call a branch, will, in fact, be the main and important road. Then by locating our Depot as is now proposed by the Engineer, this great thoroughfare, will pass immediately through our town, and, thus will be realized the hopes and expectations that induced our citizens to take such a large amount of stock."

Now the matter of which, we have most to complain is, the announcement that, a connection with the Tennessee River is to be made through Georgia, and that the branch to Rome, is to be of more benefit, than that to Guntersville and Gadsden.

Acting on these facts, the idea generally prevails in this section of country, that it is not intended to run the road to the Tennessee river, through Alabama, not from any fraudulent, or other design, on the part of the company, but from influences being exerted in Georgia; and these were thought enough to justify them, as we think, temperate appeal to the Legislature, by the memorial. The views taken by the Montgomery papers of the subject, are aside from the objects of the memorial. This was written in good faith, as well towards Selma, as to the whole State. If it has placed it in the power of the Selma Company, to free itself from an unjust charge, the writer of the "memorial" is gratified, not disappointed.

I beg to close with the assertion, that the motion is out of order, as the chairman of a political meeting said, when a rowdy raised his arm to throw an egg.

neither an enemy to Selma, nor the Selma road. Still less is he the friend of these sectional selfish ends, which refer to places, not to the general interests of the State. He thinks the people of Selma have evinced a very great deal of public virtue in projecting this road, and no one more than he will rejoice at its completion. He is, also, perfectly willing that the people of Jacksonville, Talladega, and of every other section shall display the same spirit, and build what roads they can. Had the writer of the memorial been capable of moving the will of the late Legislature, he could not only have endorsed, for the State, the bonds of the Selma Company, but have voted cheerfully for Mr. Phillips' Bill. The only bill of the kind, deserving much consideration, and reflecting most the idea, of the States' duty; however, little the vote upon it, showed it deserving of either suggestion. With these views, certainly it was neither malicious nor indiscreet to call to the public mind, as was intended in the "memorial," the necessity for some general action for the protection of our own sea port, Mobile. Whether the balance preponderates, to Selma, or Montgomery, each place is alike, dependent upon Mobile. Neither can expect to prosper by making itself the head of outlets to Savannah or Charleston. If they would grow great, they must make themselves a prominent position, as necessary points in the way of trade and travel into the State, and in favor of our own, long neglected, miserably abused, Sea port. This, the only object of the writer of the memorial, is guarded by arguments, on facts, too evident to render further labor necessary, from the writer, of

**THE CHEROKEE MEMORIAL.**  
Papers of the State please copy.  
**Explosion of the Redstone.**  
The Louisville Courier of the 5th instant contains the particulars of another terrible explosion, that of the steamer Redstone, at Carrollton, Ky., on the 3d instant, by which from sixty to seventy-five lives were lost. The editor of the Courier says: "This terrible disaster, from all the information we could learn was the result of the most culpable ignorance and recklessness. The officers of the boat were inexperienced, and the engineers, and Captain particularly, were very incompetent, and should never have been entrusted with the control or management of a steambot, on which any human being, other than themselves, would ever travel. There was no water in the boilers at the time of the explosion, as the result has fearfully shown. The Carrollton Family Mirror, extra, has the following in relation to this sad catastrophe. About half past two o'clock, the Madison and Cincinnati packet, *Redstone*, as she was backing out, her boilers exploded with a tremendous noise, tearing the boat to pieces, and causing her to sink in less than three minutes, in twenty feet of water. Several gentlemen were whose attention had been attracted to the boat's racing, and the great quantity of steam she was working, saw the explosion. Her chimneys were blown halfway across the river. It is said that all on board have perished. The flames are still visible from our office. LATER.—We have just returned from the scene, which is entirely indescribable. Comparatively but few, if any, of her passengers were saved. Only officers saved are the Captain and Clerk. The former will, in all probability, die. There were from 80 to 100 passengers, 60 to 75 of whom must be lost. The force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that two bodies and a part of the boiler were blown more than 1600 yards from the wreck."

**THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**  
The Washington papers contain an appeal from the Monument Association, to the American people, for aid to complete the Washington Monument. One fifth only of the contemplated height has been attained; and unless the contributions are larger and more frequent than they have been for the last six months, it will be impossible to go on with it. The appeal also remarks:

That the public may understand how expensive such a structure must necessarily be, it may be proper to state each course of two feet in height costs upwards of \$2,000, though, executed with the strictest regard to economy. Yet to show with what ease this great object could be effected, it is only necessary to state, that three cents from each white inhabitant of the United States would be sufficient to complete the monument in a few years; and yet such appears to be the apathy and indifference in relation to this noble undertaking, that even that small sum cannot be obtained for so patriotic and glorious a purpose.

That motion is out of order, as the chairman of a political meeting said, when a rowdy raised his arm to throw an egg.

Curriculum of the H. W. Ashurst, April 18. Messrs. Editors:—I held a caucus last night at the Chamber, ostensibly for the assembling of a National Convention, plain and simple as it is a little singularly deemed it necessary to close doors, yet formed was the face carefully extended liberations. It is a were about sixty men, and among these few, Mr. Seward "was in the midst" had, it is said, not a very large gathering, and adjourned next Friday week in order to give the absentees full notice, and take from them all pretence for not attending.

Almost the entire body of the Northern Whigs, unite to go at all into Convention. Greely counsels this course, for the reason that if they go into Convention it will be apt to do some foolish thing that will weaken, instead of strengthen the party, e. g. approve the Compromise Measures. The Northern Whigs denounce this suggestion, and have taken the initiative, by calling a caucus to fix on time and place. Seward, Greely, & Co. do not object to the Compromise so much themselves—but they object to any pledge about it, because that pledge will drive off votes. So they say, and in saying it, they fully admit, if any admission was necessary that the Whig party North is utterly unsound on the slavery question. But every thing proves this. Look at the vote on the distinct issue made by Jackson's Resolution, only seven Northern Whigs voting to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law.

Notwithstanding the clear manifestation of whig feeling at the North, I venture the prediction that Gen'l Scott will be the whig candidate for President, without pledges, and that he will receive the enthusiastic support of the entire party North and South. Stanley, who is unquestionably the whig leader in the House, is out for him, and the smaller southern fry will soon follow in full and harmonious chorus.

Look out for another Harrison campaign, or rather "hot soup" campaign. Do you remember how a certain whig ex-senator, then in session in your own State, swore "like the army in Florida," when the intelligence reached them of the nomination of Gen'l Harrison, and vowed that they would never support him, and do you recollect how these very same gentlemen rolled little log cabins over the country, and furnished the counsels and elder guards? Look out then for the soup-bowl and powder-ladle—"hot soup" is to be the cry, and Chepultepec the watch-word, and in the next campaign the rights of the South will be unheeded and forgotten. Pennsylvania, led out by Gov. Johnston, has nominated Scott, New York, by a legislative caucus, acting under the promptings of Seward, has just nominated Scott, Ohio has nominated Scott—all of New England, except perhaps Massachusetts, is for Scott—what then is to prevent his nomination? When you reflect that the majority rule still obtains in whig conventions, you see the thing is settled. By the way, how do the Whigs of your State, if they are the good compromise people they profess to be, justify themselves for keeping aloof from the whig convention, and thus encouraging the nomination of a candidate who is pledged to the Compromise? Things might so turn up that the vote of Alabama in Convention might secure the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. It seems to me to be a strange way of backing one's friends, to keep "from them" as possible when they are in trouble and distress, and that is clearly Mr. Fillmore's condition at this present writing. Is not it running rather too much risk, when the only compensation expected from it, is the retaining in the traces a few very soft-shelled democrats who are still dreaming about a Union "party," the idea of which is every where now abandoned.

Things begin to look better with the democrats than they have done. From recent proceeding, in New York, you will observe that the two States Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, who are appointed by the other Delegates elected in the various districts, are Marcy men. This settles New York for Marcy and furnishes a very handsome capital to begin business on, if it does secure a nomination. The friends of Mr. Buchanan are in good spirits since the Georgia Convention, a very large majority of which, it is said, were in his favor. It is also now well understood here, that South Carolina will go into the Baltimore Convention, and that her first choice is Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan's well known States-rights principles, and the fact that as early as 1817, before any territory was acquired from Mexico, he was in favor, in the event of such acquisition, of running the line of 36 30 to the Pacific, have given him a very strong hold upon the feelings of the politicians and people of South Carolina as well as the whole South. I believe no one now doubts if he had been elected President in 1848, we should have had ward one of our citizens and

Col. Collins' steamer, has been taken on to the Compromise Bill in the Senate. It will meet with very strong opposition, both in the Senate and the House. I observe that some representatives have presented several memorials from your city in its favor. As a mere question of feeling, there is no difficulty—but considerations of duty, and of right may defeat the measure. This is what I hear on all hands.

## Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 18.  
Mr. Hensen's "aiding bill" is called for from all quarters of the country. Members are daily receiving letters from business men deploring the deficiency of silver change, which this bill remedies. The bill provides for issuing half and quarters of a dollar, also dim and half dimes, in any required amount, and for distributing them so as to bring them into circulation. It also alters and fixes their value in relation to gold, and renders them a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, so as to retain them in the country. The same bill provides for stamping bars and ingots of gold, and for charging depositors a half of one per cent for coinage. The bill will pass if it can be reached.

The deficiency bill is still before the Senate. Many amendments have been offered to it which will be subjects of controversy. One of the amendments provides additional compensation to the Collins line for increased mail service. It allows them thirty-three thousand dollars a trip for additional trips, making, even trips a year. This would, what they ask for additional trips. For the regular trips they have also asked the same increase of pay, and the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads have agreed to recommend it, as have also the Committee on naval affairs. The last trip of the Collins ships was to be made on the first of June, and some relief was afforded to the line, but the subject is now taken up by Congress, and something will be done in relation to it. The loss on each trip at present is about fifteen thousand dollars. An allowance of thirty-three thousand, instead of nine, would save for each of the trips is asked.

The project for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York is considered as given up. It cannot pass, and there is really no necessity for it. It is proposed, however, to establish in lieu of an assay office, where gold may be deposited, and the depositor may receive coin for the value, deducting a half of one per cent, for coinage. The Government will then pay the cost of transporting the bullion and coin between Philadelphia and New York. A bill to offer to transport the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Mr. Dawson has reported from the Senate Committee on Patents a bill for the renewal of the patent of Mr. McCormick's reaper. The detailed report which accompanies the bill sets forth the facts in regard to the value of this machine. It has conferred honor on the country as an illustration of its practical talent, and is of vast utility in our agricultural operations. Many grain growers here and in England certify that the reaper saves them twenty dollars a day during harvest. The patent is about to expire just at the time when it has become remunerative to the inventor. Applications for renewals of patent are not generally regarded with favor. The patent for the Woodworth planing machine will not be renewed. But in the case of the reaper, it is evident that the inventor has not received from the patent the remuneration to which he is entitled.

**CONDEMNATION OF DR. KING.**  
We learn from the public Journals, says the Southern Presbyterian and also from the pen of Dr. Baird, whose son is now in Greece, that Dr. King, the United States Consular Agent, and missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Athens, has been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment and then to be banished from the country, as an asserter of strange doctrines opposed to the Greek Church. The charge against him is stated to have been that of having blasphemed the Holy Virgin. A letter received by the Journal of Commerce condemns the sentence as an act of "manifest injustice to a citizen in 1848, we should have had ward one of our citizens and







POETRY

**Forgive.**  
By all the turmoil thou has felt  
Within thy tempted breast  
When fiery passions strove to melt  
God's image there impress'd  
By all the struggles of thy will  
To quell the rebel might  
Forgive the wretch who battling ill  
Was forced to sin in fight  
Thou knowest not what cunning snares  
Were spread beneath thy feet  
What fœmen lurk'd in ambush'd lairs  
To intercept retreat  
The weakness thou wouldst harshly chide  
Should tender pity woo  
If thou hadst been as sorely tried  
Thou mightst have fallen too  
Forgive, and breathe a gentle word  
Of sympathy and love  
Like that by gentle Mary heard  
From One now throned above  
And thou mayst win from depths of woe  
The soul that went astray  
And light anew Hope's faded glow  
To change its night to day  
But harshness raises higher yet  
The waters of despair  
And weaves around a stronger net  
To mesh the erring there  
Till, settling heavily they sink  
Beneath the tumid wave  
And thou, though standing on the brink  
Dost stretch no hand to save!

Flowers of Truth.

Death and the sun have this in common—few can gaze at them steadily.  
Never open the door to a little vice, lest a great one should enter also.  
An hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.  
All things are soon prepared in a well-ordered house.  
Evil men speak as they wish rather than what they know.  
He that would enjoy the fruit must not gather the flower.  
When minds are not in union, the words of love itself are but the rattling of the chain that tells the victim it is bound.  
The storms of adversity are wholesome; though, like snow storms, their drift is not always seen.  
Those who speak without reflection, often remember their own words afterwards with sorrow.  
Forget injuries and remember benefits; if you grant a favor, forget it; if you receive one remember it.  
The harmonies of musical sounds are from the spiritual world, and signify affections with their gladness and joys.  
What is called liberality is most often only the vanity of the thing, which we like better than the thing we give.  
It is a heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.  
Bad Policy.—To invest money in a lawsuit to recover damages for a character that never was possessed by the prosecutor.  
Many families have owed their prosperity full as much to the property of female management, as to the knowledge and activity of the father.  
I have cleaned my mirror, and, fixing my eyes on it, I perceive so many defects in myself that I easily forgive those of others.  
A newspaper is a law-book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indolent, it may instruct the most profound.  
The true felicity of life is to be free from anxiety, to understand our duties towards God and man, and to enjoy the present without too much concern about the future.  
More people are controlled by affection than reason. This shows that we were made to excel in love rather than knowledge; and when affection and reason combine, they make the subjection of the heart the truest empire.  
Mrs. P. L. Barnum, of Bridgeport, (Conn.) wife Mr. Barnum, of the Museum, New York, took poison accidentally, in that city, recently, by swallowing a spoonful of a most deadly poison, arsenic, or wolf's bane, for some simple medicine. A powerful emetic rescued her from the very jaws of death. Some years ago, a heavy dose of morphine, taken by mistake, very nearly sacrificed the life of the same lady.

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Mrs. P. L. Barnum, of Bridgeport, (Conn.) wife Mr. Barnum, of the Museum, New York, took poison accidentally, in that city, recently, by swallowing a spoonful of a most deadly poison, arsenic, or wolf's bane, for some simple medicine. A powerful emetic rescued her from the very jaws of death. Some years ago, a heavy dose of morphine, taken by mistake, very nearly sacrificed the life of the same lady.

POETRY

**Forgive.**  
By all the turmoil thou has felt  
Within thy tempted breast  
When fiery passions strove to melt  
God's image there impress'd  
By all the struggles of thy will  
To quell the rebel might  
Forgive the wretch who battling ill  
Was forced to sin in fight  
Thou knowest not what cunning snares  
Were spread beneath thy feet  
What fœmen lurk'd in ambush'd lairs  
To intercept retreat  
The weakness thou wouldst harshly chide  
Should tender pity woo  
If thou hadst been as sorely tried  
Thou mightst have fallen too  
Forgive, and breathe a gentle word  
Of sympathy and love  
Like that by gentle Mary heard  
From One now throned above  
And thou mayst win from depths of woe  
The soul that went astray  
And light anew Hope's faded glow  
To change its night to day  
But harshness raises higher yet  
The waters of despair  
And weaves around a stronger net  
To mesh the erring there  
Till, settling heavily they sink  
Beneath the tumid wave  
And thou, though standing on the brink  
Dost stretch no hand to save!

Flowers of Truth.

Death and the sun have this in common—few can gaze at them steadily.  
Never open the door to a little vice, lest a great one should enter also.  
An hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.  
All things are soon prepared in a well-ordered house.  
Evil men speak as they wish rather than what they know.  
He that would enjoy the fruit must not gather the flower.  
When minds are not in union, the words of love itself are but the rattling of the chain that tells the victim it is bound.  
The storms of adversity are wholesome; though, like snow storms, their drift is not always seen.  
Those who speak without reflection, often remember their own words afterwards with sorrow.  
Forget injuries and remember benefits; if you grant a favor, forget it; if you receive one remember it.  
The harmonies of musical sounds are from the spiritual world, and signify affections with their gladness and joys.  
What is called liberality is most often only the vanity of the thing, which we like better than the thing we give.  
It is a heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.  
Bad Policy.—To invest money in a lawsuit to recover damages for a character that never was possessed by the prosecutor.  
Many families have owed their prosperity full as much to the property of female management, as to the knowledge and activity of the father.  
I have cleaned my mirror, and, fixing my eyes on it, I perceive so many defects in myself that I easily forgive those of others.  
A newspaper is a law-book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indolent, it may instruct the most profound.  
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CHARLESTON DIRECTORY

THE above steamships forming this line will, from and after the first day of March, 1851, run regularly between Philadelphia and Charleston, one of which will leave Charleston for Philadelphia every Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Southern and Western trains, and leave Philadelphia for Charleston every Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

The accommodations on these steamers are very superior, and for comfort and convenience are unsurpassed. Passengers arriving in Philadelphia by these vessels can take choice of five daily lines for New-York. Fare, Three Dollars.

**RATES OF FARE:**  
Ladies' Saloon, State-room Berths \$30 00  
Gentlemen's " " " 20 00  
Steering Passage, " " 10 00  
For further particulars, apply to J. S. BEACH, the Agent at Charleston, or to JOHN L. LINTON, No. 97 S. Wharves, Phila. April 23, 1851. 1y

NEW WHOLESALE Dry Goods House, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE have just opened at 133 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of EXTENSIVE NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short, upon a basis of undoubted promptness. As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices unusually low. Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices. SHEPHERD, McCREERY & Co. March 16, 1852.—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE PRATT, RUFF & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston S. C.

WOULD call the attention of Physicians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and Fancy Goods imported expressly for the Southern trade. All articles sold in this establishment warranted to be as represented, or can be returned at our risk and expense. March 16, 1852.—3m.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co., (LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & Co.) IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 144 Broadway, 1 Door South of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, New Goods, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods, such as Rich Ribbons, comprising every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported. Man. of our goods as returned, and we offer at low prices in America can. All purchases their interest to their money at our great variety. Ribbons, rich, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tulle. Embroidered Collars, Chemise ties, capes, Berthas, Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edging, and Tassels. Embroidered Rev. de Lace, and Hem-titch Cambric Handkerchiefs. Blouses, Blouses, and Embroidered Laers for Caps. Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils. Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brus-el's Laces. English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces. Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts. French and American Artificial Flowers. French Lace, English, American, and Italian. Straw Bonnets and Trimmings. March 9, 1852.

Wholesale and Retail, WETUMPKA, ALABAMA.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers of Benton county, that he has removed to this place, and has taken the store formerly occupied by J. Adler & Brother, where he is now receiving a large and well selected stock of FINE AND WINTER GOODS, comprising every article usually kept at this market, together with a large assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. Grateful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended to him, would solicit a continuance. All he asks is for those who visit this place to purchase Goods, to give him a call and judge for themselves. G. NEWBOURER, November 4, 1851.

All orders will be promptly attended to. P. S. All those who wish to settle their Notes or Accounts due me, can find them at the office of G. C. Whitley, Esq., Jacksonville, Ala. G. N.

Brushes. WHITE Wash, Masons Paint, Varnish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9, 1852.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUCH AS: Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Business Cards, Labels, &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously executed at the office of the "KAROLINIAN," Jacksonville, Alabama. Orders respectfully solicited.

TAX COLLECTORS SALE.

ON Monday the third day of May next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the court-house door, in the town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, in obedience to, and in the manner prescribed by the present revenue law of said State, the following described tracts of Land, to-wit:

The N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth Section 15, Township 19, Range 10, given in by Leroy Breedwell for M. N. Houston Tax, \$2 1/2 cts. The S. W. fourth of S. E. fourth, Section 20, Township 18, Range 11, owner unknown. Tax 70 cts.—\$2.

The E. half of S. W. fourth, Section 30, Township 17, Range 11, owner unknown. Tax \$1.05 cts.—\$1.

The S. W. fourth of S. W. fourth, Section 15, Township 21, Range 12, as the property of Jesse Wallis. Tax 28 cts.—\$1.

The S. E. fourth of N. W. fourth, Section 11, Township 22, Range 13, as the property of William Stiflen. Tax \$1.57 1/2 cts.—\$1.

The S. W. fourth of N. E. fourth, Section 27, Township 21, Range 11, on Beaverdam Creek, adjoining lands of Elijah Gay, given by W. F. Brown. Tax 26 cts.—\$1.

Fraction B, Township 20, Section 17, Range 10, below the mouth of Fox Creek on Tallapoosa River. Tax 52 1/2 cts.—\$1.

The S. W. fourth of S. E. fourth, Section 17, Township 21, Range 9, as the property of James Stoddard. Tax \$1.05 cts.—\$1.

The E. fourth of Section 31, Township 8, Range 12. Do 4 1/4ths of S. E. fourth of Section 31, Township 18, Range 12, sold as the property of James Burden sen. deceased, heirs now residents. Tax 14 cts.—\$1.

E. HUMPHRES, Tax Collector. February 10, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate court regular Term, second Monday in March, A. D. 1852. BEFORE Irby Woolley, Judge of the Probate court of said county, notice is hereby given to Isaac Cox, of Greenville District, South Carolina, of full age, and Marion Cox, Elizabeth Brown, and her husband Jasper Brown, James Cox, John H. Cox, who are of full age, and Archy Cox, Jr. and Marion Cox who are over fourteen years of age, and residing in Pontotoc, Mississippi, heirs and devisees of Isaac Cox, late of said county, deceased, to appear before the said Woolley Judge of the said county at a regular term thereof to be held at the court-house of said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to answer the petition of Aaron Cox, sole surviving administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of said Abraham Cox deceased. Who hath filed a petition in said court this day setting forth that it is necessary to sell the real estate of said Abraham Cox deceased, to make an equal, fair and beneficial division of the same amongst the heirs of said Abraham Cox deceased, and that the same cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided amongst said heirs without a sale thereof, and praying this court to grant an order for the sale of the real estate of the said Abraham Cox deceased, consisting as alleged in said petition of the west half of the south east quarter, and the north east quarter of the north east quarter, and the south west quarter of the north east quarter, all in Section twenty-one, of Township fourteen, of Range four, east in the Huntsville Land District and that the said Isaac Cox, Marion Cox, Elizabeth Brown, James Cox, John H. Cox, Archy Cox, Jr. and Martha Cox are heirs of the said Abraham Cox deceased.

Witness, Irby Woolley, Judge of said court of Probate for said St. Clair county, this eighth day of March A. D. 1852.

I, IRBY WOOLLEY, Judge of Probate. March 30, 1852.

Porter & Terry, RESIDENT DENTISTS, RESPECTFULLY offer their professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and public generally.

Ladies will be waited on at their residences, if preferred. No. 7, Office Row. G. C. FORTER, January 1, '52. G. N. TERRY.

Farrells celebrated Arabian and Louden's Cherokee Lament, for sprains, bruises, &c. of both Man and Horse, also Hives and Hays liniment &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9, 1852.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line.

The new and splendid Steam-Ship Florida, Capt. Irons, Belonging to the New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New-York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,800 tons, register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$35—payable in advance. PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH, S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, Ast. N. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

RUN the following Steamers, as above, viz: DAVID L. ADAMS (Iron.) CHATAM (Iron.) THOS. S. METCAL, TENNESSEE, Which, with low-boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission. In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bills of lading should be addressed to SAM'L M. POND, President, Savannah, Ga. Merchandise from the interior to Johns A. Moore, Agent, Augusta, Ga. July 1, 1851. 1y

B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State. Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

J. L. C. DANNER, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery.

HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton. Office west from the court house, Wedowee Ala. Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

Notice.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by an order of the court of Probate of St. Clair County, on the 20th day of March 1852, upon the Estate of John B. Luck, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate, are therefore notified to make forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. XERNES F. MILLER, Adm'r. March 30, 1852.—6t.

Medicines. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's Herber Plaster, for sale at the store of April 1851. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy, Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syrup &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9 1852

PAIN KILLER. PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 2nd, 1852.

TARTLETON & WHITING, Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

WILL make liberal advances to shippers, and receive consignments of all kinds of goods, and will ship by the most reliable and prompt agents. Mobile, March 2, 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c. AYER'S Cherry Pect-ral, Louden's Indian Expecterant, Bartholomew's Pink Expecterant Syrup and Halls' Sore Syrup of Tar. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9, 1852.

LAND WARRANTS of 40 80 & 160 acres For sale by A. WOODS & J. A. McCAMPBELL. We will also make the location for the purchaser if desired. W. & McC. Jacksonville Ala., Mar. 30, '52.

Notice. THE law partnership of William Acklen and W. J. Haralson, having long since been dissolved, all persons indebted to them will please come forward and pay up. April 6, 1852.

Perfumery and Cosmetics. OLOGNE (Bull) Extra for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Macassar Oil, Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9, 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.

John H. Murphy's Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Clo. Storage.

General Agents and Commission Merchants for the liberal patronage received during the many years he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse and Commission Business in this city, and by his usual strict attention to all business matters entrusted to his care, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

This season he is building a new brick COTTON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-Proof, and capable of holding 100,000 bales of Cotton, and is also erecting a new Cotton Warehouse, which will be ready to receive Cotton in time of season, and will be able to store all the Cotton that can be brought to this city.

Cotton consigned to him by the Rail Road will have immediate attention, and be deposited in the Warehouse free of all charges to the planter.

Believing this to be the best market for the planters to sell their Cotton, he will give his attention to the sale of all Cotton placed with him for sale. At the same time will make liberal cash advances to those who prefer shipping their cotton to his friends in Mobile and New Orleans. He also calls the attention of those who have a large stock of COTTON and ROPE to his large stock, being all made expressly to order and warranted.

JOHN H. MURPHY, Montgomery, Ala., October 14, 1851.

MORRIS' MILLS.

THE above named mills, situated 14 miles South of Jacksonville, near the Talladega Road, are now in excellent order; and such is the completeness and finish of the machinery, that the Flour manufactured will compare favorably with any in the Southern country. The unprecedented drought of the present season has sufficiently proven the water to be unfailing, and none need fear disappointment. The Saw mill is also in excellent working order, and bills for every description of lumber can be filled at all times. Flour of excellent quality, manufactured at this mill, will be kept constantly on deposit for sale at Jacksonville, Oxford, Talladega, and also at Ashville, St. Clair county. E. G. MORRIS. October 28, 1851.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 8th day of November 1851, letters of administration was granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph County Alabama, upon the estate of Richard Bassett, late of said County, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately. JACOB W. KING, Adm'r. April 1852.

NOTICE of Ratification of the will of February, 1852, granted letters testamentary, upon the last will and testament of Alexander Howle late of said county, dec'd, to Peter M. Howle. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those holding claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

PETER M. HOWLE, Adm'r. April 6, 1852.

Sarsaparilla. OLD JACOB & S. TOWNSEND, Sarsaparilla, for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY. April 6, 1852.

NOTICE. THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce MASS FACTORIES in the South. I take this method to inform the public that I am making a Factory Thread, that the best judges pronounce equal to any in the North for cost, or on time to practical men, or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Choccoloco Valley. Wm. MALLORY. March 30, 1852.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of administration on the estate of James M. Baggett, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of February, 1852, by the Probate Court of Benton County; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. JOSEPH McROBERTS, Adm'r. April 13, 1852.

NOTICE. LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executor of the estate of Eli M. Driver, deceased, on the 19th January 1852. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. GILES L. DRIVER, Ex'r. April 13, 1852.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound casks. 25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes. 50 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. October 7, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. GOODE & MOORE. July 8, 1851.

ROME DIRECTORY.